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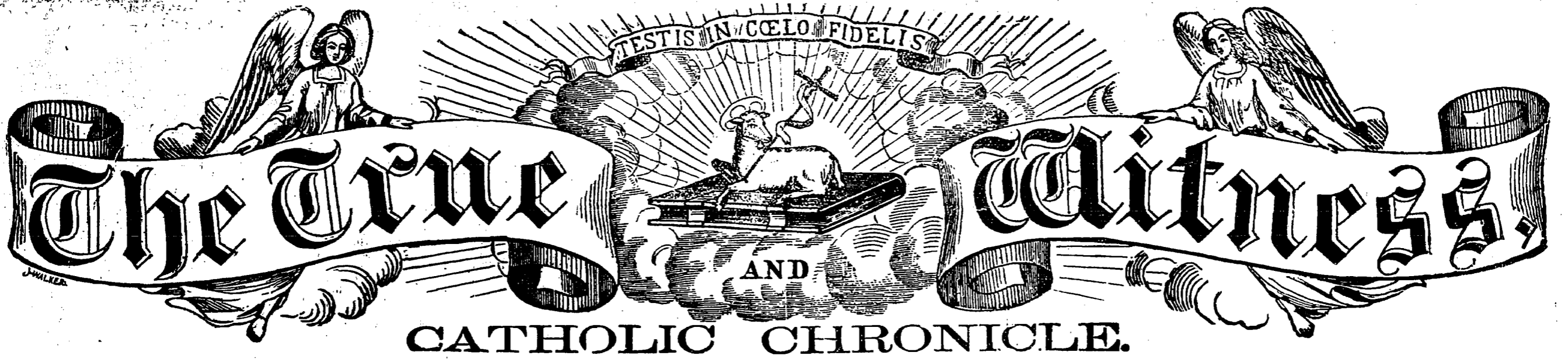
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 1.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888.

PRICE. — FIVE CENTS

GONE TO REST.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST PRIEST IN AMERICA.

The venerable Abbe Bayle, of St. Sulpice, has peacefully away—a man who has been a pastor, a priest, a lawyer, a doctor, and a statesman.

The entire Catholic population of America will learn with deep regret of the death on Tuesday, July 31st, of the venerable Abbe Joseph Alexandre Bayle, probably one of the oldest priests on this continent.

One of the most affecting sights which can be seen was witnessed two years ago when the former pupils of the Montreal College had their reunion. Among them were old men with gray hair, and notably His Grace Mgr. Williams, Archbishop of Boston, Mgr. Rogers and Mgr. Spaulding and two or three others.

Abbe Bayle has been intimately connected with the Sulpician order for 63 years. He was in his time the stately Notre Dame of today rising from the ground to replace the College of Montreal from its former humble state on College street to the foot of Mount Royal, where it stands to-day, the first institution of the kind in the New World.

He was a man of a noble and generous nature, and he saw thousands of uneducated men leave the Seminary to preach the Gospel through the continent. He witnessed the troublesome Canadians were fighting for their liberty, and passed away as Canada was entering upon the path leading to nationhood.

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THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Even an atheist admires them. The Paris correspondent of a London paper writes as follows: "France has been distinguished herself creditably during these last few days. A Sister of St. Vincent de Paul, wearing on her grey gown the Cross of the Legion of Honor, stopped on her way home from Tonquin, at the door of St. Etienne to see her nephew, who is a soldier in the 19th Dragoons. As Superioress of the Hospital of Hanoi, she was well-known to the troops, and the garrison of La Terrasse honored her with military honors. The officers gathered around her with marks of affectionate deference. They had many questions to ask, and the Sister of Charity had much to tell them about their compatriots in Tonquin. The officers then insisted upon her breakfasting with them at the mess table, and, by their attention and courtesy, vindicated the chivalrous character of the French soldier as he still is, and of the French gentleman as he was before he turned himself into a Republican." Apropos of the Sisters of Charity, M. Jules Simon made a remarkable speech, which I had not space to mention last week at the meeting of a new "light" refuge and two dispensaries in the Rue Laba. After

a short and generous defence of those much abused functionaries of the police, the octogenarian philosopher went on to say: "But I must confess that if I had to choose between them and a Sister of Charity, it is to the Sister of Charity I would give the preference. I speak of a Sister of Charity, because it is the right name, the name represents essentially the nature of the function. You know history; well, cast a glance over the whole of ancient history. You will find nothing that equals the work created by St. Vincent de Paul. I defy you to find in the institutions of Greece or Rome anything comparable to these women that we all see walking about our streets with their white cornettes and their woollen gowns, going from one misery to another, never hesitating, loving all and watching as a mother loves her children, with more austerity and firmness at the bottom because their feeling and their charity comes perhaps from a higher source." This testimony is the more striking as coming from a man who denies all dogmatic religion, and admits only the existence of God, of an overruling Fatherhood that governs and guards His creatures. The *Feminaire Religieuse* of Paris lately though it interesting to make out a list of the women who had received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. They number thirty-two, and out of these twenty-one have been Sisters of one community or another, the majority belonging to St. Vincent de Paul, but all being in the service of the sick."

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

Imposing religious profession—list of the ladies who pronounced their vows. Sunday and Monday were grand feast days for the ladies of the Hochelaga Convent, as a number of them pronounced their perpetual vows, while others pronounced their temporary ones. The lady friends of that well known institution were well represented.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre, accompanied by a number of priests, was present. Among the clergy noticed were the Rev. Father James Lonergan, P.P. of St. Bridget's; Moreau, P.P. of St. Bartholomew; F. X. Eremont, chaplain of the Hochelaga Convent; Z. Delisle, chaplain of the Sacred Heart Convent, Back River; J. J. Jacques, of L'Assomption, St. P. X. Dechaux, Charles Lafore, A. P. Bernard, J. M. Roux, E. Brien, L. A. Dequoy, J. S. Martineau and others.

Rev. Canon Jeannot, P.P. of St. Marie de Monois, said Mass, during which appropriate music was rendered by the ladies of the institution. During the service the Rev. M. P. X. Dechaux, Charles Lafore, A. P. Bernard, J. M. Roux, E. Brien, L. A. Dequoy, J. S. Martineau and others.

The following ladies pronounced their temporary vows:—Sisters Mary Egidius, Gonzale, Louis de Gonzague, Helidore, Florence, Rodolphe, Louis Bertrand, Marie Theodora, Serphide, Catherine de Genes, Ste. Josephine, Hermine, Colette, Genevieve, Marcelle, Françoise, Habit—Sisters Callista, Eulalie, Françoise Solano, Estelle, Veronique, Claudius, Martial and Fabien.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED JESUIT.

The death is announced of the distinguished Jesuit, Father Piccirilli, one of the ablest professors in the famous college of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Woodstock, Md. Father Piccirilli was nearly seventy years of age, and was distinguished for his piety and learning. Many years ago he came from Italy, where he had been advanced to the priesthood, and immediately began to teach. He was a native of Naples. At one time he was the editor of the celebrated magazine entitled *Civiltà Cattolica*, published at Rome, and which made him well known. He was for awhile the confessor to Pope Pius IX., and edited the English edition of the poems written by Pope Leo XIII. He was a close companion to Cardinal Mazzella, who used to be at Woodstock. A professed scholar in natural science, during his time at Woodstock College he collected large quantities of minerals, rocks, birds and fossils. The collection is said to be as fine as any in the country. During the past plenary council he was one of the theologians, and his eloquence in Latin at that time brought him much praise.

A REDEMPTORIST'S DEATH.

REV. FATHER COXE, O.S.B., OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH PASSES AWAY THIS MORNING. The parishioners of St. Ann's church have to mourn the loss of one of the youngest and most promising of those genial priests who have of late years ministered so indefatigably to their spiritual wants. The Rev. Father Ovide Coxe, who passed away so peacefully at 7.30 o'clock this morning, was only in his 29th year, and, although he had endeared himself to all those with whom he had come in contact, he was not known to many. His childhood he spent in a poor disposition and during his earlier education was remarkable both for his application to his duties and his love and devotion for everything religious. He made his classical studies at the Quebec seminary, where

he enjoyed the friendship and admiration of both professors and pupils and concluded his philosophical course with great credit to himself by carrying off the principal prizes. It was during the last years of his collegiate course that he took a liking to the Redemptorist order, and in 1851 he was sent to Belgium to make his novitiate and theological studies. On October 15th, 1852, he took his vows and was admitted to the profession, and in 1855 saw the consummation of his wishes, that of being ordained a minister of the Gospel. He was lately transferred to St. Ann's parish, Montreal, where he has worked assiduously for the salvation of souls. His parents and relatives, as well as the parishioners of St. Ann's, have the sympathy of all in the loss which they have sustained. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning next at 8 o'clock from St. Ann's church.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY NOTES.

The Basuto Missions, South Africa, reports an increase of 203 Catechumens and 150 Baptisms. The Mission near the diamond fields of Kimberly, South Africa, are prospering well. A convent for the Nazarene Sisters is about to be built, also a meeting hall and mission school building. The Mission of Colombo, Ceylon, has just lost a zealous and holy Missionary in the person of Father Synthe, O.M.I., who died on May 4th, aged 42 years. He was the son of an Ulster Presbyterian minister, and becoming converted to the Catholic Faith, entered the Priesthood. The great Catholic Missions in Borneo are under the charge of the Missioners of St. Joseph, supervised by Very Rev. Father Jackson, Prefect Apostolic of the Island. The Missions there were originally established in the sixteenth century. Father Trincal, writing from the Madras Mission, India, to the *Illustrated Catholic Missionary*, says: "From the end of June last year to the end of January this year, I baptized 425 converts and founded four entirely new Christian congregations. I have at present in hand some 500 catechumens to instruct."

The Uganda (Africa) Missions which are directed by Rev. Fathers Louzel, S. J., and Denis, S. J., are just recovering from the persecutions of Munga, the native King, at whose hands many native converts were martyred last year. At present 260 catechumens are awaiting baptism and many slave children have been redeemed. The district in Alaska where Archbishop Saghers was murdered and where Rev. Fathers Robant and Tosi, S. J., are now laboring, is inhabited by 15,000 Pagans. The village in which they live are closely situated to one another, and the Missionaries design to establish three or four stations so that easy communication may be had with them.

A VENERABLE PRIEST.

REV. JOHN CARROLL, OF CHICAGO, ENTERS ON HIS NINETY-FIRST YEAR. Father Carroll is now the oldest priest in the United States, says the *Chicago Herald*, having been admitted to orders on June 20th, 1820. He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1798, the year of the famous rebellion in that country. He was ordained in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and his field of labor was principally in Canada until 1879, when he was received into the Chicago diocese by the late Bishop Foley, who held Father Carroll in the highest regard. Notwithstanding his advanced age, Father Carroll has been able to execute the duties and functions of his sacred calling up to the present, and still celebrates Mass daily in the chapel of the Mercy Hospital, Twenty-third street and Calumet avenue. For many years he filled the office of Chaplain to St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, but of late his home has been the Mercy Hospital. Father Carroll is connected with and descended from the celebrated Carrolls of Carrollton, of patriotic and Revolutionary fame. He possesses and takes pride in showing several relics and tokens once owned by Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of American Independence. Among these is the medal struck in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the declaration by order of the city of New York, bearing the image of Carroll himself and suitably inscribed. He also has Charles Carroll's watch. He takes a keen interest in public affairs, and one of the attendants in the hospital daily reads the newspapers for his benefit. He eagerly watches the progress of the political campaign, and does not hesitate to express his warm admiration for President Cleveland and his statesmanlike policy in the administration of public affairs. He is also an ardent admirer of the veteran statesman Allan G. Thurman. Father Carroll received many congratulatory visits and messages yesterday. His friends in this city and throughout the country will rejoice to learn that he enters upon his ninety-first year in the spirit and in excellent physical and mental vigor. The difficulty he has experienced, which for a time threatened to be serious, is in great part removed, and, as cheerfully says, he has "one good eye yet." His long life, devoted to the service of religion, has been fruitful in works of charity and beneficence.

In this connection the following is not inappropriate: In the year 1820, after all save one of the band of patriots whose signatures are borne on the Declaration of Independence had descended to the tomb, and the venerable Carroll alone remained among the living, the government of the City of New York deputed a committee to wait on the illustrious survivor and obtain from him, for deposit in the public hall in that city, a copy of the declaration of 1776, signed and authenticated anew with his sign manual. The aged patriot yielded to the request and affixed, with his own hand, to the copy of that instrument the grateful, solemn and pious supplementary declaration which follows: "Grateful to Almighty God for the blessings which, through Jesus Christ our Lord, He has conferred on my beloved country in her emancipation, and on myself in permitting me, under circumstance of mercy, to live to the age of 89 years, and to survive the fiftieth year of American independence and, accordingly, by my present signature, my approbation of the Declaration of Independence, adopted by Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, which I originally subscribed on the second day of August of the same year, and of which I am now the last surviving signer, I do hereby recommend to the present and future generations the principles of that important document as the

best earthly inheritance their ancestors could bequeath to them, and pray that the civil and religious liberties they have secured to my country may be perpetuated to remotest posterity and extended to the whole family of man. CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton. August 2, 1826."

THE FLOWERS OF MARY.

Welcome ye dawning flowers, And welcome ye budding leaves, To soften the longer eves, The chill of the winter shadows Is dead; and ye open airy For the joytime of happy children And the beautiful month of Mary.

Love, you are kind and gentle; You follow the spring of time, And play with the glowing brightness Of hopes that you hold sublime. We seek you, but court the flowers That open so gay and airy; For they bloom for the faithful altars Through the heavenly month of Mary.

Welcome, ye dawning flowers; The Queen of our living years Will make ye a constant treasure, And banish your dying fears.

And she is the gem of heaven, Then blown ye free and airy Through the golden hours in her honor, In the glorious month of Mary.

Prayer, thou deathless incense; Forever a band of truth Twink earth and the fields alyan. The pillar of age and youth. Thou art a true mystic flower. And blossom free and airy For the love of thy Holy Maker, Through the sanctified month of Mary.

MAURICE C. DINNEEN.

DEATH OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

THE HERO OF WINCHESTER PASSES AWAY YESTERDAY EVENING—HIS REKNOWN AS A SOLDIER. NONQUIT, Mass., Aug. 5.—General Sheridan's long and brave fight against the grim monarch has ended. His heart gave out at 10.15 this evening and he passed peacefully away, surrounded by his family. It had been hoped that his removal to the seaside would have benefited him, and so it did, but it was only temporary, and this afternoon he had a relapse from which he never recovered.

STORY OF HIS LIFE.

General Philip H. Sheridan was born in Ohio on March 6, 1831, and was consequently in his 57th year. Educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1853, the opening of the civil war found him a quartermaster in the regular army. His career in the war commenced when he was appointed colonel of a Michigan cavalry regiment. His fighting qualities soon gave him prominence, and he rode rapidly to the grade of major-general of volunteers. At the battle of Stone River, in December, 1862, commanding a division of the army of the Cumberland, he saved the army from disastrous defeat by his stubborn resistance. In April, 1864, Grant placed him in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and a few months later gave him a separate command in the Shenandoah Valley. Here it was that he made his renown as a soldier. That valley had been the Confederate granary, and an open road to the back door of Washington. He laid it waste, and made it the road to the front door of Richmond. He sent Early and the Confederates fleeing "whirling up the valley" and in the brilliant engagements at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek disastrously defeated the Confederate General and henceforth freed the valley from his raids. The following spring he again joined the army of the Potomac, and at Five Forks won the great battle which compelled the retreat of Lee from Richmond. Then following the enemy with unrelenting vigor he barred his further retreat southward, and brought it to bay at Appomattox, where Lee laid down his arms. Such in briefest outline is the career of one who stood unequalled among American soldiers. He was the thunderbolt of the Union army. He possessed all the brilliant dash of Murat, combined with the genius and fury of Hannibal. A man of resources, always knowing what to do next. Of impetuous and fiery temper, he was full of purpose and did everything with might and main. In the fury of assault he did not spare himself, and, though not bloodthirsty, he had no faltering notion about saving life. He sent his men into battle to destroy and kill, and war means nothing else. His temper led him into two great acts of intemperance, one when he relieved General Averell after Fisher's Hill, and the other when at Five Forks he brought a sense of overwhelming humiliation to Warren's proud soul, and wronged as gallant a soldier and patriot as himself. A soldier only, and knowing only army life, unlike his compeers, Grant and Sherman, he had no capacity for civil administration. His rule in the South, while in command of the department of the gulf, during reconstruction times, was that of a military dictator, not of an American general, and was not satisfactory to the best Northern sentiment. And later, when he was sent by Grant to New Orleans, his truculent despatches aroused a storm of

indignation at the North that forced his immediate recall. Since the war Gen. Sheridan has commanded the military division of the Southwest, the military division of the Gulf, the department of the Gulf, the department of the Missouri and the military division of the Missouri, assuming the command of the army on its relinquishment by Gen. Sherman in November, 1883, and was created General by a special act of Congress in the early part of this year.

THE WOMEN OF IRELAND.

In No Part of the World are They More Respected.

MRS. ROBT. P. PORTER IN THE NEW YORK "PRESS."

We were in a jaunting car on our way from Killbeggs to Carrick. The road was one of magnificent stretches across purple moors and over the great bare bosomed hills of Donegal. Overhead the clouds hung in masses of gray fleecy, now and then shot with a ray of the bright sun. Sometimes we drove on for a mile or two without seeing a human being or a ring of smoke from a thatched roof. In no other country is womanhood so universally respected and self-respecting. The Irishwoman of to-day is the worthy daughter of the sweet St. Brigide (now spelled Bridget) of thirteen centuries ago, and whose story as told at Leinster may not be known to some of you.

Young Bridget was so strangely beautiful that lovers from all over the country and across the seas came to kneel at her feet. In fact, they were so persistent and ardent that, wearied of them, she prayed for some device to destroy her beauty that she might uninterruptedly devote herself to the service of God. Instantly she was smitten with smallpox, which, however, only disfigured one side of her lovely face, leaving the other quite as perfect as before. Then she took the veil and instituted a religious order, which many young and noble maidens joined. When her followers became numerous she applied to the King of Leinster for a piece of land on which to build a nunnery. The King, she said, was a man of good will, and she begged the favor of the beautiful side of her face turned to the monarch, who, it is needless to add, succumbed at once, and granted her request.

Now it happened the Queen was not "in the pantry eating bread and honey," and, being old, ugly and jealous, by a substitute forced Bridget to expose the disfigured side of her countenance to the King, who, in true royal fashion, at once took back his promises, and it was only after many prayers and entreaties that he consented to bestow as much land as her shawl would cover.

Now Bridget became every inch a woman, as the sequel shows. Six months after her petition presented to the King she claimed the promised land in the presence of a grand assemblage and a snow white shawl from her innocent shoulders, woven by her own hands. Four of her maidens seized it by the corners, and ran respectively east, west, north and south. Behold, the shawl was of some silky, web like stuff that stretched, and spread and spread, and stretched until it covered what is now the County of Kildare. The outwitted King, submitted as gracefully as he could. On the green undulating meadows Bridget's nunnery was built, and the pilgrims and mendicants who gathered there formed the nucleus of the present town of Kildare.

The Irishwoman of to-day has many of the qualities that distinguished St. Brigide. She is good, generous and without regard. She knows the value of her glancing eye, her perfect skin, the curl and twist of her hair, and the charm of her little foot and hand. When her beauty fails her, ready wit puts every time a man at a disadvantage. As far back as history goes, the Irishwoman has been famous for the beauty of her needlework, and the fine needlework demands patience, industry and taste.

In no other country of the world were the laws so strict and clearly defined for the protection of the skilled embroiderers, who were entitled to more pay than a Queen and held in the greatest esteem. Tradition has it that St. Patrick, for seeing that the day would come when only the little shirring needle would stand between his people and starvation, encouraged the use of it, even to the extent of keeping three embroiderers steadily employed himself. The day did come, and when the horrors of famine and the pall of despair descended upon the land it was the young Irish girl, whose nimble figure and quick eye, whose unglaring industry is in the hands of the people, who, by the stitching of the same kept together the bodies and souls of those she loved. It is the same to-day, for, though emigration has brought some relief, the need is hardly less, and in the regions where lace is made and muslin embroidered it is only to the difference between having nothing at all to eat or sit upon and potatoes with tea. Three years ago in Glenore 16,000 people were living on a penny worth of meal a day, but this was not called a famine; on the contrary, the British authorities, making their report, declared "the distress was not exceptional."

white Andalusian wool is the rate at which those girls are paid, and any American woman who does fancy work knows what that means. Afterward I took pains to price the same articles in a London shop, and found that the socks sold from 24 to 36 cents a pair and the vests at 32.

There is something inexpressibly cruel in the fact that this work, the product of such a miserable pittance to its makers, and not only that, but that they should be denied the credit of their handiwork. In London the goods are sold as Scotch, and in America, still greater shame, the exquisite embroidery borders our handkerchiefs and underlinen is known as French. There are thousands of women and brave young girls to-day in Ireland who leave their cabin at the peep of dawn to begin spinning. Spinning is the general and comprehensive term for the fine needlework on muslin which includes "veining," "spoking," "pointing," and "cross-stitching." The square of muslin is fastened on a little frame. Upon it is stamped a pretty pattern of leaves and flowers, with a fancy scallop for the edge. The finest of Sea Island cotton is used, and the dexterity with which the bright needle is wielded is marvellous. Every little bow has its springing agent. He or she gives out the material, and receive and pay for the work, afterwards the goods are fastened on a little frame. In Belfast where it is made ready to put upon the market.

The embroidery done by the Irish girls is as fine and perfect as anything to be found in Paris. The hawkerchiefs, for which they are paid from twenty to twenty-five cents each are called as French hawkerchiefs in the fashion shops of New York, from \$1 to \$5 each. The most expert work cannot finish more than three a week, but you do not know what seventy-five cents a week in Ireland means. Sometimes it is the sole income of the family. If you ever drive through the north of Ireland stop at some cabin in which you see a girl spinning—hats and shoes, by the way, are obsolete luxuries in that part of the country.

Ten to one the girl is tall and straight, with plenty of dark hair, white teeth and a fresh complexion. She will ask you to enter with the unconscious dignity of a young princess, and if there is a seat of any kind it is at your service. The most precious family possession is on the parlour—the iron pot. It is half full of stib-olite. She offers you some with the real hospitality that demands apologies, and it is no matter what she says, any rate a drink of cold water. The impulse comes to you some appreciation of the kindness you admire the beautiful work and offer to buy it. No, she cannot sell; this belongs to the agent, and no matter if she turned over the money she would never get any more work from him. "Happy thought, you ask her to buy some material, and she says, 'No,'" she says sadly, "the agent is the village shopkeeper, and will not give the girls this opportunity to help themselves."

There is one chance left—to give delicately as possible the coin in your hand. Fatal mistake! You would do the girl a proud and sensitive spirit, willing and glad to work, but intensely averse to anything that savors of charity. To spend her evening upon herself is the last thought of an Irish girl. The same feeling that prompts her here to send home money to buy comforts for the old people or to bring over the younger ones prompts her there to spend her scant earnings for the family good.

The Irishwoman is as honest as she is industrious and unselfish. Through her own industry she never ever looks out her door in a hotel or inn, not even our trunk, and not a single article is missing at the end of the trip. On the contrary, the most amazing difficulty was experienced in getting rid of any cast-off article. On one occasion an old hat followed us through five different towns by Her Majesty's mail.

At the country inns, generally one with the village post-office and shop, the landladies were like motherly old hens. With their own hands they cooked chop or chicken, which served with delicious potatoes and a delicate flavored tea, was a meal to be thankful for after a twenty-mile drive. The bed-room might have no carpet and the wash basin be cracked, but when the landlady came to ask for your boots and skates to see that the damp was properly drawn out, and when a cup of tea was thrust inside your bedroom door in the early morning, such trifles were forgotten.

As to bills they were so modest as to be funny, and on several occasions "Whatever you think fair" was the sum total. The Irishwoman has a heart of gold, and it melts in sympathy and kindness over the wayfarer as a mother does over her children. She loves her country and her people; she works and prays for both.

THE PAPAL RESCRIPT.

A reporter for the *Times*, of Philadelphia, wrote me to what effect the Pope's encyclical will have on the Irish cause, a prominent Catholic, whose clear head on Irish questions is unexcelled, spoke freely on Tuesday and said: "I have no idea that the letter will alienate the followers of the Holy See. These who find any fault had a thorough misunderstanding."

You will notice that the Pope expresses no opposition to the claims of conscience as a whole. He does not even say that the land-lord should always receive the rent he demands. He does not say, however, that when the rent is fixed by a voluntary joint contract the contract must be fulfilled. The Pope finds fault only with that boycott in which the victim is practically outlawed.

"Let it comfort you, Mrs. Billus," said the good neighbour, consoling, "to reflect that Mr. Billus's troubles are all over. He is now at rest." "Oh, it does, it does comfort me," exclaimed the widow, fervently. "His last words were—'Maria, please don't talk any more. I'm tired.'"

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 8, 1888.

BALTON election for the Commons takes place on the 22nd of this month. It will be a square party fight.

AND now it is Sir Henry Galt's Esmond who is to marry an American heiress, who captured the young Home Ruler during his recent tour on this continent.

If there were any doubt that the Tory party is running to seed, the appointment of Dewdney and Haggart to Cabinet offices would set it at rest.

MR. DEWDNEY, the new Minister of the Interior, is to represent a Northwest constituency. To make way for him Mr. P. H. M.P. for Eastern Assinibois, has been appointed to the Senate. In this way the Northwest will be given representation in the Cabinet.

THE Parnell Commission Bill has passed committee and will soon be carried through the remaining stages. Then for an examination of the queer fish to be brought up by the Tory scoundrel, Chamberlain is caught by the girls already and others like him are in the tail.

A TORONTO reporter has been interviewing the medical men of that city for a cure for drunkenness. The object is a laudable one, when we reflect on the habits of the average Torontonian. However, none of the doctors, although they all speak learnedly, gave the only true cure. It is very simple—Stop drinking.

BRITISH FAIR PLAY, as understood and practised by the Tories and their royal Liberal allies, is beautifully illustrated in the composition of the commission to investigate the Times' charges against Mr. Parnell. Three hidebound partisans endowed with unlimited power. What a farce! But let the procession proceed.

THERE are forty thousand bachelors in Chicago, and the Herald of that city calls upon eastern towns, where women are in the majority, to send mates for the forlorn forty thousand. The appeal may not have effect, however, as no Chicago wife, or husband for that matter, can be sure for a day of being really married, divorce is so easy and common.

AS BALFOUR is the most detested man in England, Chamberlain is the most despised Mr. Parnell's charges of treachery, which he offers to substantiate by documentary evidence, shows what a contemptible character the rascally radical is. It seems as if more dirty linen is to be washed in public than the Tories or their allies bargained for.

MINISTERIAL organs are singing in chorus the praises of the two new additions to the Ottawa Cabinet. Yet everybody acquainted with the facts of their appointment knows that Dewdney was pulled into the Cabinet by apron strings, and Haggart kicked his way in. It may safely be asserted that had Sir John chosen any other two men the organs would sing their praise in chorus all the same.

A GOOD STORY is told of a Republican boss in the States, who assured one of his workmen, an Irishman, that the success of the Democrats would reduce his wages. "No, it won't," the unbuttoned but sagacious workman answered, "for if it would you'd be for it." This same answer might as truly be given by Canadian workmen when their bosses raise the same bugaboo.

THE Fisheries Treaty has been rejected by the U. S. Senate on a strict party vote—24 to 22. Democratic friendliness for England prompted Mr. Riddleberger to make a fiery speech, in which he declared that the United States must whip England for the third time. His talk may be set down for electioneering claptrap. There can, however, be no deny-

ing that the Cleveland administration recognizes the wisdom of coming to a peaceful understanding with the British Government on all disputed questions.

It looks as if the canal difficulty with the States is going to raise fresh complications. The old trouble arising from the conflict of State and Federal jurisdiction is at the bottom of it. The only proper and permanent solution will be found in the long run in the removal of all barriers and restrictions to international commerce on both sides. Unrestricted reciprocity is what is needed.

The Mail's Montreal correspondent makes a grossly insulting allusion to the priests and people of this Province, accusing the former of playing upon the ignorance and superstition of the latter. Such trash is not worth serious attention, and we only allude to it here in order to give the suggestion made by a French-Canadian gentleman on reading the scorch in the Mail. He said that if the correspondent wishes to test the ignorance of the habitants of St. Barthelemy parish, let him swap horses with him!

WESTERN newspapers state that the Central Bank liquidators expect to have completed arrangements for the payment of another 33 per cent. on or about the 15th of October. The financial statement to date shows a balance at the credit of the liquidators in the Bank of Commerce of \$342,961.89, besides additional available cash of \$322,064.14. The liquidators expect to complete their labors by June next. It appears certain that the depositors will receive 75 per cent. of their claims and possibly more in the end.

ANOTHER of the great commanders of the American civil war has gone to join the Great Army. General P. Sheridan is dead. His brilliant career, the splendid service he rendered to the United States, are known by every one. In him was another instance of how the Irish race has led every nation in the world under obligation for great soldiers. Thus in our day America, Spain, Austria, France and England count among their best generals Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen.

ENGLISH PAPERS received by 1st mail contain a rumour that the young Duke of Newcastle is to become a Catholic. He is only 24 years of age. His mother and sister are Catholics, and it is added that a certain American young lady has joined her very popular influence with theirs to bring about the young duke's formal adhesion to the Catholic Church. The young nobleman was during his boyhood under the guardianship of Mr. Gladstone, who was an old friend of his father's. He succeeded to the dukedom when he was fifteen. He has been an extreme Ritualist, and has built a costly church in his ducal park for the Ritualists. In the event of his really becoming a Catholic this edifice will be consecrated to Catholic worship.

JEWISH periodicals sometimes contain references to the Catholic Church which evince a much more tolerant spirit than we are accustomed to in certain organs of other religious professions. The Hebrew Messenger, alluding to the new Catholic university at Washington, D.C., observes:—"Our Catholic brethren have made a brilliant beginning, and they are to be congratulated. They set an example of educational and religious zeal which some very plausible people criticise as behind the age in free and enlightened America; but as the dynamite, not the Messianic, era is apparently dawning on free and enlightened America, a well-equipped university and a creed that upholds personal morality are influences surely not to be despised."

THE full text of the verdict of the coroner's jury on the death of Mr. Mandeville is as follows:—"We find that the deceased, John Mandeville, died on the 8th of July of defined cellular inflammation of the throat, as defined by the doctors, brought about by the brutal and unjustifiable treatment he received in Tullamore Jail. We enter our solemn protest against the system of the present Government in awarding similar treatment to political prisoners as to common criminals and the cruel method by which the rules are enforced. We condemn the vile aspersions of Dr. Barr on the doctors who attended John Mandeville in his last illness."

Here is a passage from the evidence given by Mrs. Mandeville. "He was often delirious from hunger. He told me that he 'had prayed to God in Tullamore that he 'might die rather than go mad.' Is there any one living, with a spark of humanity in his bosom, who can read these heartrending words from the wife of the murdered patriot without execrating the Government and the men who perpetrated and defend such unspeakable infamy?"

ROYALTY appears to have fallen considerably in popular estimation among what are superciliously styled the "lower classes" in England. On a recent occasion when Prince Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, visited Bristol to unveil a statue of his grandmother the Queen, hoots mingled very perceptibly with the cheers of the populace, and the working masses evinced a critical rather than a patriotic interest, both in the royal personage and the royal occasion. During all the ceremonies men freely distributed handbills bearing this rather strong inscription: "Will you cheer for some millions a year being taken out of your pockets to support hereditary paupers? Will you cheer for degradation, to which you, your brothers and sisters, your wives and children are reduced by the present arrangements of society? Will you cheer for more work and less pay? Will you cheer when children are crying for bread and money in

being squandered as you see it? Will you cheer for the fearful ordeal and sufferings of the last two winters while a worse is approaching? Cheer these things and you lick the feet that kick you!"

Or ALL the travesties of justice ever attempted the Bill to appoint a commission to enquire into the charges against the Home Rulers is the most outrageous. The most abandoned wretch that ever violated the law would be treated with more consideration than the Tory Government shows the Irish members. Mr. Parnell has the world with him in saying that he approaches the Commission with a ranking sense of injustice, and should the spirit in which it was conceived and constituted be retained in its proceedings British fair play, of which we have heard so much, will become a by-word and a reproach.

DELEGATES from Newfoundland, to arrange terms for the proposed admission of that colony into the Canadian confederation are to arrive at Ottawa on September 10th. The scheme is being urged by the British Government, whose settled policy is to withdraw as much as is possible from all cause of entanglements on this continent. The Newfoundland French Shore difficulty has been a source of endless trouble and irritation between the French and English governments, and the latter naturally desires to shift the burden and worry of its settlement to the shoulders of the Dominion. The idea may also be prompted by the hope that the Tory Government of Canada would be found as complacent in the sacrifice of the rights of Newfoundland to the French as it was to the sacrifice of the rights of its own people to the demands of the Americans. But if the Newfoundlanders are wise they would prefer annexation to the United States rather than to Canada. The Yankees would soon settle the French shore affair, give them a boundless market for the products of their fisheries, and secure them protection and prosperity they can never hope for as part of the Dominion.

THE Toronto News says that members of the Orange Grand Lodge intend taking action to make Sir John Macdonald disallow the Jesuit Settlement Bill lately passed in Quebec, and adds:—"The endorsement of the 'Jesuits is the most outrageous measure ever proposed in Quebec, and if it is allowed to take effect it will be a lasting disgrace. A more barefaced attempt to rob the people and benefit the Church was never made on this continent." Since Mr. Phillips Thompson retired from the editorial chair of the News it has wofully deteriorated in tone, temper and character. However, we are prepared to wager the News "two-and-a-half"—being a sound Williamite it will know what that means,—that Sir John Macdonald will not disallow the Jesuit Estates Settlement Act. He will be as much as an oyster regarding it, just as all the Protestant Tory Opposition members were in the Legislature when the bill was before them. Now go for Brother Sir John Macdonald with your White horse and Black Preceptory.

IN DECLAMING against Mr. Mercer's plan for the redemption of provincial bonds, which will reduce the interest from 5 to 4 per cent, the execrating Kascoot forgets that the bonds were negotiated corruptly by a corrupt Tory government, and that the new ministry has a perfect right to set aside an arrangement of debt so contracted when the public interest demands it, by paying the principal, as Mr. Mercer proposes. The argument that the duration of the currency of the bonds was a much factor of the contract of sale as the rate of interest is of no weight when the time, manner and persons connected with the transaction are considered. Instead of injuring the credit of the country the proposed redemption will only teach investors to beware of loans floated by the Tories, for there is sure to be some crookedness, the straightening of which must hurt somebody. Perhaps, if we could get at the secret of the Kascoot's opposition to redemption, we would find a painful loss of unearned income by certain of its friends involved in the change.

THE debate in the British House of Commons on the Parnell commission proves the whole thing to be as Mr. Sexton described it—a scheme concocted by political thugs. W. H. Smith made a pitiful exhibition of himself in his attempt to hide by his prevarication his association with Mr. Walter of the Times in the concoction of the bill. He was squarely cornered, however, and the conspiracy between the newspaper and the ministry clearly shown. From what fell from Parnell, it is likely that Chamberlain's treachery and double dealing will be ventilated should the inquiry proceed. The dogged determination of ministers to refuse the smallest concession to the accused shows them to be under a pledge or agreement with outsiders, and explains what, indeed, has all along been evident, that their object is not to ascertain the truth, but to ruin political opponents by any or every possible means per fas et nefas. The revolutionists, who pretend to serve the cause of Ireland, may now see how cruel is the weapon they have placed in the hands of the enemies of that cause.

SPEAKING of the temperance movement, the Boston Herald warmly commends the Catholic way of dealing with the drink problem and insists that it is far better than the plan advocated by the Prohibitionists, which undertakes to operate through the constraints of law. By this latter movement the question of personal rights is brought into the contest, and a class of people are antagonized who have naturally nothing but sympathy for reform in the temperance movement. Moreover, whilst prohibition has been most sidulously advocated, it has unnecessarily alienated men from the temperance cause, and in its practical efforts to suppress intemperance it has proved a failure. The interest in the temperance cause has fallen off;

the drinking habits of the people have increased. On the other hand, the Herald says, it is to the honor of the Catholics, and especially of the Catholic young men, that they have kept alive the societies instituted in the time of Father Matthew, which show in the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America a gratifying state of efficiency in resisting the evils of the drink habit. Of the Catholic temperance method, which it thinks vastly better than any other, the Herald says: "With the evils of drunkenness constantly before their eyes, and the danger that they involve made a subject of realization, these men pledge themselves to abstain altogether from the use of an article so dangerous as are ardent spirits in any form. They interfere with no man's rights in this respect; they do not stand between him and his sense of what is his privilege as regards his own actions. They simply set forth the risks he incurs in the light of a warning, and they set up for themselves their own safeguards. They thus make of temperance a matter of moral reform and of personal safety. That these men who belong to the Catholic Union are peculiarly in a way to realize the danger, and the need of action in view of it, is also evident. The drinking habit has wrought special woe in a class of people who come within their sphere of observation. There is need of reform, and they are applying the methods that are recognized as appropriate to bring about reform. They simply treat the temperance question as other questions have been treated by reformers in the world's history, declining to make temperance an exception to the rules that govern in such cases."

PRAYER.

Christian souls who find in supplication to God their greatest consolation amid the sorrows and sufferings of this life must regard the controversy now going on in the Toronto papers on the efficacy of prayer with extreme pain. Surely these correspondents and editors have never known what it is to pray or they never would write after the fashion they do. No one who has ever in his life experienced the complete abandonment of soul and body to the Almighty in love and adoration, or felt the deep, intense, satisfying relief of spiritual communion with the Saviour, even for one moment, could read the Mail and Globe without a sad conviction that neither of them has ever offered a true prayer in their lives. Had they really done so, they would not write as if they were entomologists describing the habits of insects.

But since they have chosen to consider prayer from the standpoint of what they believe and understand to be utility, let us not be afraid to meet them on their own ground. There is a class of thinkers belonging to the present day who hold religion and its observances as matters of human invention, taking their rise from ignorance and fear. These men recognize what they call the emotional in human character and apply the terms of their alleged science of psychology to account for and explain the universal tendency of mankind in all ages to adore and sacrifice to a superior being. Their latest deliverance on the subject of prayer is that science does not deny the efficacy of prayer; it only says that there is no proof that the observed acquiescence of what is called natural law has ever been set aside in answer to prayer.

Without waiting to consider this question of proof, let us ask how it is that the necessity of prayer has been inculcated from the most remote ages and by the best men of all religions, from the purest and wisest to the most ignorant and superstitious. Prayer is found in the most ancient literature. China, India, Egypt, Greece raised altars to God, as the people of those countries understood him in the manifestations of his works and his attributes. Wherefore we think it will not be denied that a practice so universal throughout the ages must have its origin in a necessity of human nature. Men have prayed and offered sacrifices in the hope of obtaining favors from heaven. Often they have asked for impossible things. Armies of Christians, drawn up for mutual slaughter, have prayed to God in the name of Christ, the Prince of Peace, to bless them with victory over each other. Although such prayer may seem strange, we can only judge it from a human view, and recognize that both felt strengthened for the conflict by submitting themselves and their cause to the most august arbitration of the Almighty. Man, being reasonable, must pray, even though his prayers be unreasonable, because of his blindness, his weakness and his consoling dependence on a higher power. Yet his reason tells him that he must not seek to set aside the consequences of his own misconduct, or that praying will relieve him of the responsibility of having neglected the obvious precautions for self-help and protection. A man may not allow his surroundings to become filthy, and expect to avoid typhoid or other disease by praying. God has given him knowledge of means, sense and free will to do what is right. Only when he has done all that he ought to do can he pray with true devoutness. Of such was the prayer of Our Saviour in Gethsemane. If a man lack knowledge let him pray to be enlightened. "If a man want wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all abundantly and upbraideth not."—(St. James I. 5.) Throughout the Scripture prayer is recommended. Indeed, we are told "We ought always to pray and not to faint."—(St. Luke x. 1.)

It is well known that from a purely worldly point of view prayer is not regarded by many men as efficacious. They probably reason from their own experience. Having lost faith, the faculty of praying has left them, and because they cannot pray themselves they think prayer is no use. But let them be brought face to face with death, and involuntarily they will pray, for that is the only thing left them to do. In such a case there comes along with the prayer a feeling of despair for having never prayed before and a consciousness of unworthiness to pray, which is perhaps in every instance the last of God's mercies to sinners.

But prayer is something which should enter into all the actions of life and inspire every thought. A man can pray at the bench, at the counter, on the market as well as in his closet or before his neighbors in church. It is because men do not pray in their actions by constantly striving to do right and by offering up all they do as service to God that wickedness stalks unblushingly along the thoroughfares of the world.

GROWING GREAT MEN.

A report of an anti-Catholic meeting in the Boston Herald of Monday, and an editorial in the same paper on "Growing Great Men," have a curious connection in application to certain conditions of American life.

In the editorial Mr. Lowell is quoted as saying in a recent address: "It is the crown of a nation, one might almost say the chief duty of a nation, to produce great men, for without them its history is but the annals of ants and bees. Two conditions are necessary—the man and the opportunity. We must wait on mother nature for the one, but in America we ourselves can do much to make or mar the other. We cannot always afford to set our house on fire, as we did for Lincoln, but we are certainly responsible if the door to distinction be made so narrow and so low as to admit only petty and crouching men." He further says that "we have not lost the power of bringing forth great men," and that "they are not the product of institutions."

Now let us turn to the report of the Anti-Catholic meeting, held in Tremont Temple, and read what Hon. Elijah A. Morse had to say:—"We can learn something from the Catholic Church. You may think it is a subject that cannot be discussed here, but it is time for the pulpit, the platform and the press to speak out in no uncertain way about a most important matter—American motherhood. Our American women are each leading around one little solitary chick, and our foreign women lead around a dozen, and have better health than our American women. I say, then, for God's sake, and humanity's sake, let somebody who loves his country talk out in meeting to our Protestant women. It is a lamentable fact that in New England homes, which formerly contained large families, 'they are now almost unknown.'"

It is evident that Mr. Morse was not thinking of what Mr. Lowell had said on the subject of "growing great men," when he brought his indictment against American women. It is likewise plain that the writer of the editorial had no thought of what Mr. Morse had said in Tremont Temple. Nevertheless, it is evident that the problem discussed in the editorial obtains an unexpected answer from the platform. A republic where Cornelias are almost unknown may well study how to grow great men! The first thing to be done, we should say, would be to grow the mothers. It has been remarked in all ages that great men were always the sons of women of high strong character. This would seem to indicate a law of heredity, and must suggest to every man the idea that, if he would have sons capable of serving the State and endowed with the qualities of greatness, he must wed a highly-developed, intellectual woman.

The same train of thoughts suggest that the character of families and nations is determined more by the mothers than by the fathers. If this hypothesis be ethnologically sound, and it cannot be wholly denied, a tremendous responsibility rests upon those who undertake the education of women. But when we study the prevailing system of education in America and look at its finished product in the woman of the day, we are not astonished at the lack of great men; nor at the "one little, solitary chick," scratching after the hen who shirked her first duty.

There is another well known fact in heredity which deserves mention in this connection. It is the tendency observed in the families of normal, healthy parents to produce brighter, more intelligent children among the younger offspring than the elder. There are exceptions, of course, but the tendency is as stated, in the large majority of families. This shows, incidentally, the absurdity of the law of primogeniture, and accounts in a measure for the decay and extinction of certain "noble" families.

The main difficulty, however, in the problem here presented, lies in the desire of American women to escape the duties and responsibilities of maternity. The grand object of marriage is to raise children for the service of God and the State. But this is forgotten in these modern days, both by men and women in America, and, consequently, we see the healthy foreign Irish and German women, with large families of robust sons and daughters, displacing the descendants of the early colonists. At the same time we see American women pushing and elbowing their way into public places and avocations hitherto monopolized by their fathers and brothers, thus intensifying the struggle for existence, lessening the chances of marriage, lowering the scale of remuneration for labor, and obliterating those distinctions which have hitherto preserved social equality.

Considering these tendencies, the American editor and platform orator must be content to draw their great men of the future from the foreign element that has settled among them. But there must be a deep regret for all patriotic Americans, such as was expressed by Mr. Morse, in the reflection that American women have abandoned the grand and holy functions pertaining to their position in the nation. The family is the foundation of the State, the focus of patriotism. Therefore the wife who refuses to have children places herself in the ranks of those who honor sex who devour barren embraces

for considerations of ease and profit. Men and women may justly and wisely hesitate to bring beings into the world when the chances are that misery will be their lot in life. The reckless production of children by poor and ignorant parents is one of the great causes of human wretchedness. Continence arising from these considerations is good and commendable. But people who marry and systematically defeat the object of their union through purely selfish motives are entitled to no consideration.

There are, at times, higher considerations than those of family or country; but take these elements away, and at once are blotted out the noblest emotions of which humanity is capable, the most effective agents of the moral world and the surest principles of society. In her home, surrounded by tender sentiment, affection, peace and love, the American wife can give great men to the Republic. But when she declines to fill that sphere as she ought, or pushes her way to the hustings and enters into competition with men, she abandons her place in nature and society, becomes a danger to the State and is sure to go down in the crush and be trampled to death.

A GREAT CONTRAST.

Mr. Blake's return from Europe and Mr. Laurier's tour through Western Ontario are events which suggest a comparison between the men whom Canadians have apparently rejected with the men whom they have chosen to govern them. Never in history was there so striking an instance of vice and fraud triumphant and of virtue and honesty banished.

The world is accustomed to see the noblest, the purest, the best men of every age on the side of Liberty and Reform, reviled, persecuted, not unfrequently done to death, by those whom they sought to serve and do good for, they have arisen higher and higher in the estimation of mankind till some of them are worshipped as gods and all are held in veneration.

But never in the history of any country has the contrast between successful roguery and unsuccessful probity been so grotesquely displayed as in Canada with Edward Blake and Wilfrid Laurier in opposition and Sir John Macdonald, with such political beauties as Chapleau and Dewdney, entrusted with the functions of government. Since the Egyptians turned from the worship of the sun to adore monkeys and cats, there has been nothing like this spectacle. There may, however, be an excuse for this perversion in the fact that the position of these leading men is the result of a systematic series of frauds on the people and not the result of willful choice.

But to be created is one thing; to submit to the fraud is another. A people who will tamely submit to the robbery of their dearest rights, deserve to be ruled by rogues, as the people of Canada are. What a monstrous thing that a people, poor in themselves, but possessed of a country vast in extent and of untold wealth in resources, should permit a set of men without much ability and utterly without character, to tax them unmercifully and turn the national resources into a bag fund of corruption. More astonishing still is it to see these people called upon to glory in their degradation and to be told complacently that they should rejoice and be exceedingly glad that a temporary boom has been created by the reckless squandering of their patrimony!

The Indics under Clive and Hastings was described as a country poorer than Ireland, yet countless nabobs brought therefrom wealth that amazed the world. The misery, the toil, the famine which characterized the condition of the people who produced that wealth were, and ever will be, wonders of history, only paralleled by the ships laden with provisions leaving Ireland to feed Englishmen when millions of Irish were perishing for want of food. Canada, under similar auspices, has created a crowd of nabobs while the masses have remained poor, and a stationary population attests the viciousness of the system which has produced these results.

It is proposed to give Mr. Blake a public reception and banquet on his return. Toronto Irishmen have started the movement, which ought to be participated in by all Canadix. He strove long and nobly to save the country from the evil of Macdonaldite misgovernment. He sacrificed his time and his health, as was only destined by the most scandalous electoral frauds—frauds which succeeded because of their astounding magnitude and the Napoleonic boldness with which they were executed. But now that there are signs that the public conscience is awakening to the facts of the situation, it is right that a public demonstration should be made at which the popular voice could be raised and expression given to popular feeling.

Mr. Blake is a man of whom all Canadians are justly proud. He stands as the representative of honesty, purity, and justice in the conduct of public affairs. To all who desire to see the country relieved of a false, burdensome system, he embodies the idea of reform; and, though he may not be induced to enter the conflict as before, his presence will be an inspiration to those who are striving for the restoration of good government.

At the same time the visit of Mr. Laurier to Ontario will give the people of the sister province an opportunity to show that they despise the machinations of those who would create dissension between the French and English inhabitants of the Dominion. Mr. Laurier, not less than Mr. Blake, represents the best elements in Canadian public life. His unselfish character emphasizes the distinction which has ever belonged to the Reform party of Canada—the distinction of always being led by men of highest reputation for purity and unswerving principle.

The heartiness with which the Liberals of Ontario, and, for that matter, of all the Provinces, welcome Mr. Laurier and support him in his honored leader, is proof that the mil-

able race jealousies which animate a large section of the Tory party have no recognition among Liberals. For himself and his people, as much as for the cause he represents, Mr. Laurier will be received with open arms in Western Ontario. Thus the appearance of the old and new leaders at the same time will be propitious for impressing on the public the great contrast to which we have alluded.

THE TOOT OF THE KAZOOT.

When a man cannot conduct his business on his own merits and the merits of his wares, without slandering his neighbors engaged in the same pursuit, and running down what he cannot sell, he is always regarded as a dishonest trader who needs watching. The same observation holds good in the professions. Doctors and lawyers may have jealousies, even preachers may doubt the efficacy of each other's ministrations, but those among them who descend to a personal abuse find themselves after a while anything but objects of public esteem. It is the same also with newspapers. Only the journals of the Eatonville stamp assail their contemporaries in the style that the Gazette attacks the Herald. Our independent morning contemporary is quite able to defend itself, but we cannot refrain from reflecting on the mean, malicious character of the editorial scribbling of the Tory organ. Every day it repeats stale falsehoods about the Hon. Peter Mitchell with the hope that some of its lies may stick. Of such is the allegation that Mr. Mitchell was present at the banquet given by Sir John's "old guard." Now the facts are, by Sir John's own personal knowledge, and we write from personal knowledge, that Mr. Mitchell refused to follow Sir John after the fall of the government at the time of the Pacific scandal. He, although a member of the ministry, knew nothing about that nefarious business till it was made public by Mr. Huntington. He stood loyally by Sir John, however, till he resigned. At the opposition to elect a leader of the Tory opposition, Mr. Mitchell opposed the selection of Sir John as a person unfit, after the exposures that had been made, to lead a party of honorable men, and when that gentleman was chosen leader he announced himself as independent, and never afterwards took rank with the Tories, though he often voted with them. To punish him for what Sir John chose to consider desertion, he was left out to consider the formation of the ministry in 1878. When defeated by Mr. Snowball, Mr. Mitchell, everybody thought, would be offered his old place in the Senate, from which he had retired to take a rest in the Commons some years previously. But, no. Sir John neither forgot nor forgave his independence and tried in an underhand way to drive him out of the Commons last general election by inducing Mr. Adams to oppose him, in the Tory interest, in Northumberland. Mr. Mitchell's subsequent career in Parliament is well known. He has done noble service to the popular cause, while maintaining his attitude of independence. In saying this much for him, it must also be noted that he was always a Liberal in politics. He joined the coalition for the consummation of confederation and carried his province with him in an open appeal to the people, his conduct on that occasion being in marked contrast to the action of Charles Tupper in Nova Scotia and George Brown in Ontario, who betrayed their provinces into the union without an appeal to the electors, giving them a crude constitution, in which distrust of the people and some of the worst superstitions of Toryism were crystallized into law.

With true Kazootic insolence the Tory organ ignores these facts in political history, and assails Mr. Mitchell with the venom peculiar to base and cowardly natures. And, not satisfied with personal vituperation, it seeks to injure the business of a rival newspaper at kind of jibes and innuendoes in execrable bad lect that the Kazoot was bankrupt and would have gone to the wall along with other Tory organs had not copious streams of Government patronage been poured into its till. Mr. Somerville, of Brant, showed in Parliament how the public was robbed through riating jobs given to the Kazoot—fourteen prices in one instance for the same pamphlet!

Swelling with Government pap, insolent on account of a success obtained by lick-spittle sycrancy and by methods which we will not stop to characterize, the organ of political brigandage has the audacity to attack its betters. But its ferocity is feeble because it is cowardly, and its assaults fail of their purpose because of their falsehood and the essential meanness of those who make them.

THE COMMERCIAL FREEDOM MOVEMENT. After all, the Mills tariff bill, which only makes an average reduction of 6 per cent., seems a very short step towards that free trade of which we hear so much. Should the bill become law, it will leave the tariff 4 1/2 per cent. Instead of 4 1/2 per cent., as at present. A reduction like this will not, we believe, check the growth of the surplus. It will rather tend to increase the amount collected by duties on customs, for a lowering of the tariff from the point of prohibition will increase importations and consequently swell the customs receipts.

The great fact of the day, however, is that the world's commodities have declined enormously in price, despite the efforts of those who frame tariffs to keep up artificial prices. Human industry and the products of new land and machinery are becoming too much for the manipulators of money and legislation. The combinations of men, controlling large amounts of capital, for the purpose of setting aside the economic law of supply and demand must break up when the shackles are stricken from the limbs of commerce and production. Money itself has so fallen in value that millions upon millions

can find no profitable investment in England. Still, through the action of the artificial barriers to international exchange, known as protective tariffs, prices, in spite of the general decline of values, are kept much higher than they would be were free intercourse of trade established.

The bearings of this question are best exemplified by an examination of it in the United States, where the fight for commercial and industrial freedom is now in progress. In 1882 a tariff commission composed entirely of Republicans and representatives of protected interests, after studying the subject for six months, recommended a reduction of the then 41 per cent. tariff to 34 per cent. Now these same Republicans cry out against the Mills bill which, as we have seen, makes a reduction from 47 1/2 to 41 1/2 per cent. The same commission, after making a number of additions to the free list, advised that a sweeping out of 20 to 25 per cent. could be safely made. This was going much further in the direction of free trade than the Democrats now propose. Therefore we may regard the howl against free trade as an insincere party cry, since the Republicans have themselves admitted the necessity of reduction. The late President Garfield said: "Revenue is the primary object of a tariff," and he added that the protection he favored was a protection that led the way ultimately to free trade. This was the view of a leading Republican, and finds an echo in the words of Speaker Carlisle, who said recently that "Revenue for the government, with incidental protection for labor, but no bounty for capital, is the policy demanded by the intelligence and patriotism of the country."

It will thus be seen that, apart from exigencies of party, there is a consensus of the competent in favor of removing restrictions. But there are strong reasons for the change, the force of which cannot be turned aside by appeals to ignorance and selfishness. The last United States census showed the total cost of the manufactures produced in the year it was taken, 1880, to have been \$5,368,637,707. The total wages paid in those manufactures amounted to \$947,919,664. If no wages had been paid at all the cost of the manufactures would have been \$1,422,746,032. An average duty of 30 per cent. therefore, would have compensated American manufacturers not merely for any possible difference in wages between the United States and any other country, but for their total payments in labor. Furthermore, if we admit that labor is twice as high in the States as in England, because the working man gets twice as much for his labor, the above figures show that an average tariff of 15 per cent. on the manufactured product would amply protect American labor. Thus it follows that every cent of protection above 15 per cent., as far as it operates, is a subsidy unjustly wrung from the people and given to capital, and labor, instead of being protected by the tariff, pays this subsidy in the enhanced price for everything it buys.

But the struggle in the United States is only a part of a universal movement to check the tendency of speculation to concentrate the control of production in the hands of a few individuals, abolish free competition, and remove the fixing of prices out of the sphere of natural, spontaneous, economic law. It has come to this, that great coalitions of capitalists have been formed to seize upon the sources and channels of production with the object of driving the independent producer from the field and determine as their own interests dictate what the public shall pay for the commodities it must consume.

Such is the new form of tyranny the people of this continent have been called upon to combat. But, considering the practical common sense and the business-like way they have of dealing with evils which affect their prosperity, we have no doubt that they will overcome this evil and destroy a system founded on fraud for purposes of plunder.

A CRAZY INDICTMENT.

An evening contemporary, who claims to be nothing if not religious, has gone out of the way to slander the Irish race in connection with the megalomaniac case. A Scotchman has shot a baillif who went to arrest him on a charge of arson, and the Witness rises to the occasion with the observation that this "notable specimen of agrarian crime has developed in a community of similar race and of similar instincts to those of the remoter districts of Ireland." And this assumption the Witness takes as a revelation of "the kind of difficulty the rulers whether 'home' or 'alien,' of that country have to meet." After this we are prepared for the inevitable reflection on the superiority of the Saxons. "Among Saxons," says this sapient writer, "the murderer would at least be recalled 'from like Cain, as a fugitive and vagabond,' and the chief anxiety of the government would be to keep the people from forestalling 'the proper officers in the enforcement of the law.'"

From what we know of the Saxons through history, for we are not aware that that people now exists anywhere as a distinct race, they were among the most turbulent of marauders. Their name itself shows what they were. It comes from Saks or Sacks, a knife or short sword, and is derived from the same Aryan root as the word assassin. Thus it will be seen how unfortunate is the allusion to the character of the Saxons by a writer whose ignorance might be allowed to pass in silence were it not for the attempt to brand the whole Scotch and Irish people as sympathizers with murderers. "With them," we are told, "though they would 'doubtless submit without murmur to a chief,' 'tain, no matter how wild, the enforcement of abstract laws gets no support from them, and he who resists such enforcement has 'their hospitality if not their active 'sympathy.'"

This vile and false attack on the character of the Scottish race, as if they were still barbarians, is simply atrocious, and should meet with prompt, severe reprobation. There is no people anywhere more intelligent, law-abiding, and God-fearing than the Scotch soldiers in

Canada, but because one man commits a crime the Witness hastens to show up the fact as proof of their savage incapacity for observing the law and exercising the functions of self-government. The insolent self-sufficiency of the writer of such stuff is, perhaps, not astonishing, considering the evident narrowness of his circle of knowledge, observation and reflection, but it nevertheless deserves to be sharply rebuked.

But our censor has more to say, and a worse indictment to bring against the Scotch as a race. Of the man who killed the baillif the Witness says: "He is 'religious,' as they all 'are, yet, as a community, the sixth commandment seems to be a dead letter among them." "The question suggests itself, How is a people to be governed which has not the instinct of 'government beyond the faithful following of 'a clan chief or whatever other leader they 'may substitute for such. In a country where 'such were in majority there could not but be 'anarchy or tyranny.'"

For unmitigated rot it would be difficult to find the equal of this quotation. It looks as if it was taken bodily from the Hanoverian tracts against the Scottish loyalists of one hundred and fifty years ago, and has about as much application to the Scotch people of Meaganic as to the staff of the Witness. Inevitable ignorance-rooted prejudice and racial animosity, touched with religious bigotry, must have inspired the author of so foul a slander. He is not, however, content with maligning the Scotch. His lofty "Saxon" soul must propitiate its vanity with a fling at the hated Irish. Thus:—"There was a 'case some years ago at a place called Bid 'dolph, in Ontario, and some people put it 'down to the fact that it was a settlement of 'wild Irish, who, being all Roman Catholics, 'knew no better. Here we have the same 'thing repeated among a community of Pro-'testant Scotchmen."

The Irishman would have to be wild, indeed, who could put more lunacy into the same space than we find in this extract. To judge and condemn whole nations, like the Scotch and Irish, as given over to the practice of the worst crimes and incapable of civilization is an instance of "trial by newspaper" that leaves the uttermost boundaries of reason out of sight. It is curious, however, as showing how the strained Puritan intellect still survives the lapse of time, the spread of intelligence and the educational forces of the most enlightened period of history. Goethe, Humboldt, Darwin are famous for their generalizations, but it remained for the genius of the Witness to discover in a single crime the monstrous conclusion that the Scotch as a people regard the sixth commandment as a dead letter, that they are incapable of understanding civil law, and that both they and the Irish, having descended from the same ethnological source, are by nature criminals and murderers!

A cell at Longue Point, not the editorial chair, is the proper place for the writer of the crazy article in the Witness.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ABRIDGED BIBLE HISTORY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS, by J. Schaefer, D.D. Publisher: B. Herder, Freiburg in Breisgau, and 17 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

This little book is a translation from the German of a compendium of sacred history, which has received the approbation of many distinguished dignitaries of the Catholic Church, both in Europe and in America. It is intended for use in the primary departments of Catholic schools. There are forty-three plates in the work, illustrating the events as related. The English translation has been revised by Mrs. J. Switzer. The general style of the history is that of a compendium, and it completely serves as such.

RUDIMENTS OF HEBREW GRAMMAR. Translated from the seventh Latin edition of Ven. Kaulke's Rudimenta. By H. Gabriel, Freiburg in Breisgau. B. Herder publisher. St. Louis, Mo., 17 South Broadway.

This work is intended as an introductory course in Hebrew, being now offered in English form to students of that language. In the original Latin it has won a high place among Hebrew grammars by combining thoroughness with singular succinctness. There are difficulties enough in the path of the student of the Hebrew language without adding to them the being obliged to make use of a defective or of a diffusive grammar. It is no easy task to convey the rudiments of any language, especially the Hebrew, with its various peculiarities, in an effective way; but the present work possesses the exceptional merit in this line. All the ordinary grammatical forms, all the necessary principles of syntax are found here, together with exercises and an excellent vocabulary, which is no inconsiderable recommendation. Necessity has demanded the use of the rudiments by theological students, who will find them sufficient for an intelligent study of the Old Testament. To all who desire such the Rudiments will prove useful and worthy of deep attention.

THE "AVE MARIA." The current month's part of the "Ave Maria" begins a new volume. It is begun auspiciously. There is a frontispiece illustration of the Madonna and Child, and the leading article, one of great interest and value, is "On Devotion to the Blessed Virgin in the Primitive Ages of Christianity." Miss E. L. Dorsey's absorbing story, "Diamond's Inheritance," is continued, and Charles Warren Stoddard contributes a highly interesting sketch descriptive of life at the Franciscan Mission, in California. There is an important paper on "The Roman Congregations" by Father Lambing, a charming sketch by Catherine, "An Instruction on the Christian Life," written by Leo XIII. when Archbishop of Perugia, (now for the first time translated into English), etc., etc. The shorter articles are of great variety and interest—several of them, as one would naturally expect, referring to the Blessed Virgin. The "Readings from Remembered Books" this month are carefully selected, and will be read with delight and edification. The poetry is by Edmund of the Heart of Mary, C. P., Mary E. Mannix, William D. Kelly, Angelique de Londe, and other well-known writers. Notes and Remarks, and Notices of New Publications, with a number of bright stories, sketches, poems, etc., for younger readers, make up an eminently readable number of this popular magazine.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW FOR AUGUST. The number opens with a symposium on the Temperance Question, to which the leading advocates of prohibition, Presidents Seelye and Bassom, Drs. Funk and Deems, Hon. Neal Dow and G. F. Stewart and Senator Blair, contribute masterly articles. Col. Ingersoll has another article of the same kind, but of a more widespread interest; and two of our well-known newspaper writers, W. A. Croft and Frank G. Carpenter, contribute articles under the titles of The Open

Door of Dreamland, and Our Chief Justices Off the Bench. The former of these articles gives most remarkable instances of mesmerism falling under the writer's personal observation, while the latter article, which at this day has a most timely interest, tells us in a pleasant, gossipy style, of the private lives of the Chief Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

The article by Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, on the way the Irish will vote in the coming election, is one that every voter is interested in reading; and Mr. Ammidown's article on American Wool, sheds a profuse light on one of the most important items of the Free Trade Question. Mr. Powderly makes a masterly plea for the restriction of immigration, and Miss Cora Maynard shows the way of a school of acting.

There are many other articles, and they are many, and of a high order of excellence. One of the most noteworthy articles in the August number of the North American Review is by Mr. Powderly calling for the restriction of immigration to this country. The arguments which Mr. Powderly uses are most conclusive, and, coming as they do from the leader of the laboring men of the country, they have a force and weight not belonging to utterances of most writers.

For many years Mr. Patrick Ford, the able editor of the Irish World, has been the recognized leader, and his paper has been the mouth-piece of those American voters who are of Irish descent or Irish affiliation. It is therefore of no small interest to find in "The North American Review" for August an article by so eminent an authority on how the Irish will vote at the next election. The question is one which has troubled many political leaders before this, and if Mr. Ford is right in his prognostications, will continue to trouble the Democrats.

Miss Cora Maynard, of New York, has contributed to the August number of the North American Review an excellent plea for the better education of American actors. The writer points out the difference between these modern times, when one play runs for its thousands nights, and those old days when every week saw a new play put upon the stage and there was a chance for new men to prove their worth in new parts. The rush for the stage, by society belles in the larger cities, has made necessary some such school of acting as Miss Maynard advocates, where these untrained "stars" may at least receive the rudiments of dramatic education.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The midsummer issue of The American Magazine abounds with interesting and timely literature. Dr. W. F. Hutchinson presents the fourth of his finely illustrated articles in the series "Along the Caribbean," in this instance dealing with Trinidad. Another entertaining paper is entitled "Where Burgoyne Surrendered," by C. H. Craswell, in which is described the Saratoga Monument that is soon to be unveiled. Frederick G. Schwatka, the noted Arctic explorer, tells about "The American Arctic Savages" in an entertaining manner, and Trebor Old has an illustrated paper on "Six Story-Tellers for Children," in which she speaks of the lives and work of Louise Imogen Guiney, Margaret Sidney, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Nora Perry, Mrs. Lizzie W. Chapman and Alice Wellington Hoit. J. A. Benton has a poem on "Mitsunem," and Sara E. Goodrich describes "The Country in Midwinter." Mr. A. A. Tackler's novel, "Two Coronets," is continued, and as it develops its story's great strength.

Additional poems are "An Indian Love Song," by E. M. Allen, Frederick III. of Germany," by Eina Deun Proctor, and "August," by Zella Cooke. The short stories, which are particularly bright and suitable for hot weather, are a feature of the issue: Anna Yvonne Dorsey writes on "A Summer Episode in Washington," Dr. A. S. Isaacs has an amusing sketch entitled "She Would Write for the Magazine," and Mary W. Kramer furnishes an entertaining story on "Father-in-Law," a companion picture to the much abused Mother-in-Law.

The departments under the general caption of "Our Cabinet" are filled with useful and interesting matter. The Editor's Study is devoted to questions of the day. Dr. Hutchinson has his regular monthly health article; Literature and Book Reviews receive special treatment, and the Portfolio is devoted to an amusing travesty on "The Quot and the Quot," in "Tummy Topics" a plea for "The Unification of America" is outlined.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for August opens with the first instalment of a new story by Mr. Henry James, "The Patagonia," as it is called, comes fully up to the standard of that excellent author's other productions, and serves as a great attraction to the number. "A Rugby Rumble," by H. A. Newton, is a pleasing sketch of the interesting English town, illustrated with several suggestive drawings. "Family Portraits," by S. J. Weyman, is a brief and well told story. An illustrated article on "Post-Office Parcel and Telegraphs," introduces the reader to the workings of that system in England. Poems entitled "The Old Tryst" and "Memories," along with a literary chat by Mr. H. D. Traill, complete the number. MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York, publisher.

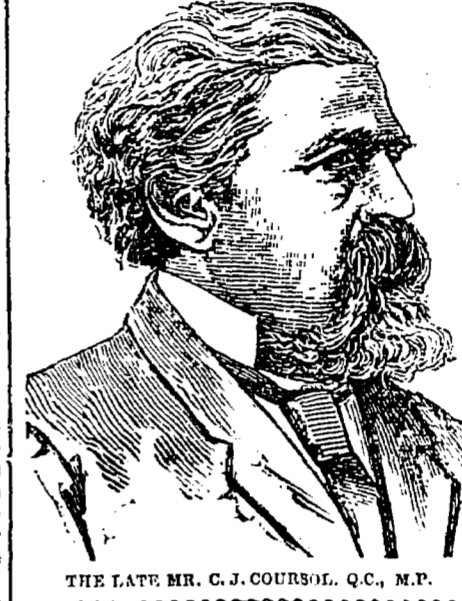
THE CATHOLIC WORLD for August begins with a review of the steps leading to the founding of the Catholic University at Washington. Mr. A. D. Small treats of the burning question of "Education in the United States," by making a strong plea for religious instruction in the second article, which bears the significant title, "Send the Whole Boy to School." Rev. Father Drummond, S.J., contributes "A Thank-offering for Three Beautiful Chances." The common inclination to tender advice in "Don'ts" calls forth a protest from W. T. Elder, who proposes replacing them by "Do's." A striking story of the late American War is told by T. F. Galway in "A Mystery of the Outposts." Orby sleepily contributes the second part of "A Catholic Aspect of Home Rule." The Evangelical Conference at Washington is subjected to a searching criticism by Rev. Walter Elliott. John A. Mooney writes of Aquas Para in a lively and refreshing way. Rev. J. T. Hecker, in an article upon "The Prophets of this Age," states his judgment of Arnold and Emerson. The number also contains the continuation of "John Van Aultyn's Factory," by Lewis R. Dorsey, and the usual literary reviews and correspondence. D. & J. Sandler, Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE NEW MOON.—"One boy had fits, and a man attempted to throw himself off a parapet with fright," is what Prof. Fiskering of Harvard says in his report on the observations of an eclipse in Grenada, one of the West India Islands. But where people are civilized and enlightened, an eclipse either of the sun or moon has no terrors for them. An eclipse of The New Moon, however, the bright, popular and handsome magazine of the Spindle City, would be considered a great loss in thousands of families throughout the United States. But the publishers assure us that there is no danger of such an event. It has been published now for seven years without missing a number; and here is the August number on our table promptly, and full as usual of good stories, witty comment, splay reading of all

kind, and so well printed and on such good paper that it is a delight to look at it. It is published at the marvellous low price of \$1.00 a year, and we are quite sure that any one who avails themselves of the publisher's offer to send two sample copies on receipt of ten cents provided they mention the name of this paper will certainly become regular subscribers. Address THE NEW MOON PUBLISHING CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE LATE MR. COURSOLO, M.P.

On Saturday it was our painful duty to announce the death of Mr. C. J. Coursol, Q.C., M.P. for Montreal East, which occurred at his summer residence at St. Thomas de Montmagry, after an illness of several months, which was borne by him with great fortitude. The announcement of his demise was received in this city with general regret by all classes and creeds, and by none more so than by the Irish citizens, to whom he, on more than one occasion, proved himself a staunch and loyal friend. His speeches in the Commons on the Orange Incorporation Bill and the Home Rule resolutions are still fresh in the minds of our readers, who will long remember the manly voice of the honored representative for the Eastern division of Montreal. Throughout his long public career, either as a lawyer at the bar, a judge on the bench, a royal commissioner with grave responsibilities, as Mayor or as a member of parliament Mr. Coursol was the embodiment of a loyal, staunch, honest citizen. In private life he was the most estimable of men, and his many qualities of heart and head made him a favorite with all. He was one of the few remaining types of the gentlemen of



THE LATE MR. C. J. COURSOLO, Q.C., M.P.

the old school, gallant, fair minded, unwavering in convictions and with all conciliating and forbearing. With his departure there closes a chapter in Canadian public life in this city. Born on the 3rd of October, 1819, at Amherstburg, Ont., Mr. Coursol was one of the oldest parliamentarians in harness, being in his 69th year. His father, Mr. Michel Coursol, was an officer of the Hudson's Bay company. Mr. Coursol was educated at the Montreal College, where he went through a brilliant course of studies. In 1841 he was called to the Bar and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1873. In 1848 he was named joint coroner for the district of Montreal, inspector and superintendent of police for the city of Montreal in 1856, and judge of the Session of the Peace in 1870. In 1871 and 1872 he was elected Mayor of Montreal by acclamation and served as such for two years. In 1872 he was created a Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain, in recognition of services rendered by him as magistrate. In September, 1878, he resigned his position of judge of the peace to become a Conservative candidate in Montreal East, and on the memorable 17th of that month was returned by a majority of 1,302 over his opponent, Mr. F. A. Robichault. In 1882 he was returned by acclamation as a Conservative, and in 1887, as an Independent, he having severed his connection with his party because he could not approve of the Government's management of affairs in the Northwest and the subsequent execution of the Metis leader, Louis Riel. Mr. Coursol, during the sessions which followed the events of 1885, showed himself really an independent member in action as well as in name. And he was respected all the more for this by all parties and creeds.

Among other positions, Mr. Coursol held that of Commissioner under 31 Vic., chap. 94, and Commissioner of Police for the Dominion. He presided at the famous proceedings in connection with the extradition of the St. Albans raiders, and was also a Commissioner in 1850 to enquire into the state of the Montreal registry office. Mr. Coursol married the daughter of the late Sir Etienne Tache, Premier of old Canada. He leaves two surviving children, Captain Coursol, of the St. Johns Infantry School, and one daughter (Mrs. Captain Kane), to whom we extend our sincere condolences in this hour of grief. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning from the residence of Miss Courrier, 370 LaGauchetiere street, at 8.30 a.m.

THE NUN OF KENMARE.

We have been asked the truth about a rumor that the Nun of Kenmare had left the Church. The Nun of Kenmare has answered this herself in a public statement, in which she declares that she intends to earn her living by her pen or go to Blackwell's Island. The capacity of this amiable nun for making disturbances is so great, that we hope that her pen may support her, as all is quiet on Blackwell's Island at present. We have been asked whether it is probable that the nun will leave the Church or not. Who knows? She is very fond of having her own way, and there is no knowing where a nun with a will of her own will end. Frankly, a nun with a leaning for the ways of the world can never be contented. The Freeman's Journal has never admired the Nun of Kenmare. When she was popular and loud and powerful, we expressed our opinion of her. It has not changed. Like the late Dr. McGlynn, she has done good, but always in her own way. Like him, she could never get on with "authority." Probably if she had known what the religious life meant, she would never have entered it. She seems to have looked on it as a pupil from which she could reform the world and display her individual talents. She has been disappointed. But we feel sure that the prayers of so many good people are offered up for her so constantly that she will never take the fatal step of turning her back on God.—New York Freeman's Journal.

MR. OSHEA EXPLAINS

ABOUT JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S TREASON TO HIS PARTY. LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mr. O'Shea writes to the Times in regard to the interview between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Chamberlain. He says: Both are right; but full of horror at Mr. Parnell was on the day of the Phoenix Park murder, it is not surprising that he has forgotten them.

He asked me to arrange an interview with a minister he then considered his benefactor. It is quite true that he went with Mr. McCarthy after I left Mr. Chamberlain. I only wish that those who believe Mr. Parnell cognizant of crime had seen him on that day. Innocence never showed itself more clearly under a terrible ordeal. Wild as his attack may be, he has been imbued with the fixed idea that Mr. Chamberlain divulged Cabinet secrets. The last time I spoke to Mr. Parnell, shortly before the division on Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill, he threatened to publish the charge, and I advised him to make up his mind that Mr. Chamberlain could not object. In regard to local government Mr. Parnell's memory is curiously faulty. The scheme was altogether Mr. Parnell's own. Chamberlain hesitated and only adopted it because it was Parnell's. Why he now repudiates it is a mystery. Surely, also, there is some mistake about the renewal of the Coercion act. Chamberlain must have in Parnell's own hand into the form in which he proposed it should be passed with just enough opposition in Parliament to satisfy those concerned.

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

Many Lives Sacrificed in a Holocaust at New York—The People Unable to Escape From the Devouring Element.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Thirteen people were burned to death in a six story brick building in the rear of 137 West 25th street. Six more, burned to such a degree that they probably died, were removed to various hospitals. The house was a ramshackle one hidden in the middle of the block, and the only entrance to it being a narrow alley from the Bowery. In front of it was a four-story building, on the first floor of which was a saloon called the White Elephant, owned by Harry Miner's People's theatre. In the rear of the burned building were two houses hemming on the Christie street side.

IN THIS CAGED BUILDING

lived about 150 people. Each of the six stories was occupied by single family, the head of which was a tailor who made his money as a cheap wholesale house, and employed from fifteen to twenty men and women and 113 cats, in addition to his own family, in making up clothing. They were all Polish Jews, and all employers and the employed, worked, ate and slept in the same apartment. Ten men, women and children who ran the theatre, S. Graf, Mark S. Harris and H. Levine, manager of the building were busy at work in the closing hours preceding their Sabbath eve, flames broke out in the lower floor. It had already gained such headway that it was in full possession of the stairway and escape by it seemed impossible. Many of the frightened inmates, however,

rushed through the flames into the narrow court with clothes ablaze. Six taken to the hospital and will die. There were fire escapes on the front and back of the house, but before any of the inmates had time to get down the flames had ascended through the house and were rushing from the windows so that descent by the fire escape was impossible. One man, already half burned to death, escaped from a fourth story window and fell a mangled mass of flesh in the little court yard. Others jumped from the second story windows and escaped with bruises. A. H. Sheldon, manager of the People's theatre, on discovering the fire sent out an alarm and the firemen responded, but when they arrived the flames already had complete possession of the house, and nothing could be done to save it, and little to save the inmates of the theatre, with several of his comrades, ran to the roof of the theatre, where they were hemmed in by flames so that they could not enter the building. A woman, with her hair and clothing already ablaze, appeared at the window, and Norman called to her to cross over on the ladder. She cried back that

SHE COULD NOT LEAVE HER TWO CHILDREN.

Norman tried to cross over on the ladder, but the flames drove him back and he could not save her. Afterwards the charred bodies of the mother and two children were found in the building. Three men, however, availed themselves of the ladder and escaped to the roof of the theatre. When they saw the flames they dived the flames so that they could enter the house they searched floor by floor as they ascended and on the third floor they found the burned bodies of a man, a woman and a boy. On the fourth floor they found five bodies so badly burned that it was impossible to tell whether they were men or women. On the fifth floor no bodies were found, but on the sixth there lay on the floor five more bodies and they also were burned so that it could not be told whether they were men or women. This made

THIRTEEN BODIES FOUND IN THE BUILDING.

That of the man who leaped from the fifth story window increased the list to fourteen, while it is feared the deaths of some, if not all, of those in the hospitals will make this number greater. While the firemen were searching the ruins the cry came that the roof was falling in, and the cracking of timbers was heard. The firemen did not desert the building, but ran to the window, where they awaited orders. They shouted to Chief McGill, who was on the roof of a lower house, to allow them to descend to the roof of the theatre. He climbed a ladder and saw the roof sagging in and gave orders to prop it up. All the bodies had not been taken down and until this was done the firemen would not desert the place.

JUSTICE DAY RETIRES.

HE RESIGNS FROM THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Justice Day persists in his determination not to sit on the Parnell commission, although all his friends and the highest legal authority in the land insist on his remaining. "The Judge is indisposed to serve after the attack made upon him is unconquerable. The Irish Times, the organ of Dublin Castle, announces that Justice Wells will be appointed in place of Justice Day.

THE CASTLE MURDERS.

MR. LANE TELLS ABOUT HIS TREATMENT WHILE IN PRISON.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Mr. Lane, M.P. for Cork, writes to the press that when he was in prison he was unable to eat the prison food, although he was starving. Dr. Ridley begged him to go into the hospital, because, he said, "If you do not they will strangle you to death here." Dr. Ridley then brought him better food and finally said, "I must defy the prison board or have an inquest upon you, and as I don't want a verdict of murder against me, I will give you exercise despite them." A few days afterwards Dr. Ridley came to Mr. Lane's cell in an excited state and said he had received a terrible report from Dublin for allowing Lane to take manure. He also said he had orders to sign a certificate authorizing the infliction of punishment which would certainly kill Lane. He again begged Lane to go into the hospital, and he accepted.

She had promised to be a sister to him. He thanked her coldly, but said that he already had five sisters. "Why Mr. Sampson, said the girl. "I thought you were the only one." "I am," he responded; "I mean that I have five sisters such as you offer to be, and I've tottered to the door." She (to amateur actor): "I think your acting in the drunken scene, Mr. Dumley, was one of the clearest pieces of character work I ever saw." Amateur actor: "Thanks; ought to play that part well. Miss Softy, I've been drunk—or—that is, you know, I studied it carefully."

A MERE SHAM.

THE "TIMES" CONSULTED IN THE PREPARATION OF THE PARNELL COMMISSION BILL.

Parnell Specifies his Charges Against Chamberlain—Mr. Smith Forced to Admit that Consulted with Mr. Walter of the Times—The Accused Not Committed—An Exciting Debate.

LONDON, July 31.—The debate on the bill for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the Times' charges against Irish members was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. W. H. Smith moved the suspension of the standing order under which the discussion on the commission bill would be interrupted at midnight.

Mr. Parnell resuming the debate on the proposal to restrict the enquiry into the conduct of his associates, to accusations for murder and violence, said that he referred yesterday evening to the proceedings of the Cabinet in office from 1882, which had frequently been divulged by Mr. Chamberlain to himself and other Nationalists. At this point the Chairman interfered to state that this line of observation was not in order.

CHAMBERLAIN EXPLAINS.

Mr. Chamberlain said he desired to offer a personal explanation. Mr. Parnell had made certain accusations against him referring to what he knew not what and threatened to bring accusations before the commission. Well, if the charges were germane to the subjects referred to the commission he would be happy to give any explanation that might be found necessary.

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MR. PARNELL REPLIES.

Mr. Parnell, in reply, said Mr. Chamberlain might be a clever man, but he was not clever enough to ride on a transparently false issue about the Irish Local Government Bill. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Parnell desired to say only one thing more. Mr. Chamberlain had stated that the interview after the Phoenix park murder was arranged by Mr. O'Shea. That was untrue. He had never informed O'Shea that he was going to see Mr. Chamberlain.

his colleagues what had passed between him and Mr. Parnell. He appealed to Mr. Gladstone to confirm his statements. Mr. Gladstone said he did not question Mr. Chamberlain's statement regarding the Kilmallock commission, but in the present state of his recollection he would require to know exactly what the communications were before entering into them.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE "TIMES."

A vote was taken on Mr. Beld's amendment, and it was rejected by 249 to 197. Mr. Molloy, member for King's county, Ireland, proposed an amendment to modify the clause regarding allegations made so as to include only such of them as the commission might think fit to investigate.

Mr. Banner-Robertson, Solicitor-General for Scotland, indignantly repudiated the slanderous accusation that the Government were in collusion with the Times. Sir William Harcourt offered to withdraw his statement if Mr. Smith would say that Mr. Walter of the Times had not been consulted in settling the bill.

Mr. Smith replied in an excited manner: I again deny absolutely that I had any negotiations with Mr. Walter regarding the bill. Mr. Walter has called upon me as his practice as an old friend, but he never saw the bill, and I never had any sort of plan with him regarding it.

Mr. Gladstone—Are we to understand in plain terms that Mr. Smith had no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject? (Cries of hear, hear.) Mr. Smith—I stated distinctly that the bill was settled without communication with Mr. Walter.

Sir William Harcourt said he wished that Mr. Smith had been able to say he had had no communication with Mr. Walter on the subject of the bill. If so, he (Harcourt) would have been able to withdraw his statement and apologize.

Mr. Goschen—Then does the honorable gentleman withdraw his statement that the bill was drawn with the connivance of Mr. Walter? Sir Wm. Harcourt, in reply, declared that he held Mr. Smith in personal respect, but that it was extremely improper that the Government should communicate with persons bringing an accusation and not with the accused.

Mr. Smith claimed he had made an explicit statement that the bill had been drafted without communication with the Times. Although Mr. Walter had called upon him there had been the slightest reference to the bill. I thought the charge so vindictive that it was not worthy of denial.

Sir William Harcourt—As I understand Mr. Smith to say that he has not seen Mr. Walter, I will withdraw the statement. Mr. Smith—I did not say I have not seen Mr. Walter. (Ironical cheers.) I simply deny having consulted him in reference to the bill. (An uproar here occurred.) Amid contending cries of oh, oh, and cheers, Mr. Smith continued speaking, but his voice was inaudible.

The chair appealed to the members for order. Mr. Smith then resumed his speech in a slow and emphatic manner. Mr. Gladstone, recurring to the amendment, held that the House ought to know whether judges would refuse to consider malicious and trivial charges. If they had power to do so the fact was virtually excluded from the bill.

Mr. Goschen contended that power to refuse to enquire into irrelevant topics was in the present measure. Mr. Labouchere said the Government refused to accept the amendment because it did not dare to alter a word in the bill without the permission of Mr. Walter. It was admitted that Mr. Walter had visited Mr. Smith on the morning of the day on which the latter announced the bill.

Mr. Smith—That is not true. (Cries of "withdraw! withdraw!" came from the Opposition benches, and the Chairman asked: "Does the gentleman withdraw the expression?" Mr. Smith—I do.

obsers, Mr. Gladstone argued with great force that the Parnellites were entitled to the right which was not denied the vilest criminals. Justice required that the commission be empowered to exclude vague and irrelevant charges. He concluded by commending severely on the conduct of the Government for refusing any concessions to the fair demands of the Opposition.

A MEMORABLE DEBATE ENDS.

Mr. Sexton moved that the names of the accused persons be given. He denounced the bill as the production of base political thug, directed against the representatives of Ireland. After some discussion, Mr. Smith moved closure, and Mr. Sexton's motion was rejected.

Sir John Simon moved to omit the words "other persons" from the bill. The Solicitor-General opposed and Mr. Shaw-Lefevre supported the amendment. It was rejected, and at 3.45 o'clock the House adjourned.

SCOTCH NEWS.

The Rev. Mr. James Hunter, United Presbyterian minister, Stornoway, has received a letter from a lady in New South Wales offering to take 1000 crofting families from Lewis to that colony.

The body of a woman has been found in the wood at Kerylamont, near Mountstuart. The body has not been identified, but it is that of a poor person.

John Burgess, cook of the steamer Norkows, lying in Ardrossan harbor, was found dead in bed. Heart disease was the cause. He was 42 years of age, and a native of Antwerp, where his wife resides.

An angler who was fishing on the Tweed at Makerston, near Kelso, killed an otter. The otter measured about 4 feet from the tip of the nose to the tail, and weighed about 25 lb.

The Aberdeen students who have been successful in the Indian Civil Service competition are—Harry D. (151), J. D. Wingate (152), A. Boyd (101), and J. A. M. Dunlop (124). These positions were students for the third year at Aberdeen University. For 44 appointments there were 240 candidates.

At the meeting of the Greenock Police Board, ex-Bailie Ramsay in the chair, it was reported that the death rate per 1,000 for part of the month of July was 14.4. Of the deaths, 45 were in the West, 9 in the East, and 50 in the Mid Districts; 21 were amongst children under five years, and 19 persons over 10.

There has been inserted in Moffat New Parish Church a chest stained glass window, in memory of the Rev. A. James Johnston, who was from 1800 to his death in 1851 minister of Moffat. The memorial has been gifted by Mr. Tod, of Heatheryhaugh, a grandson of Mr. Johnston.

Mr. James Carlyle, farmer, Craigenputtock, died suddenly on Tuesday. Deceased was a nephew of the late Thomas Carlyle, being a son of James Carlyle, formerly in Scotland. He was a man of robust frame, and had been complaining for some time, but he was going about his business as usual, and his condition was not thought to be serious.

Sheriff Robertson has refused the application by Miss Maggie Simpson, Dundee, pursuer in the recent breach of promise case, for a warrant to sell the effects of Rev. Mr. Jack, of Kingoldrum, the defendant in the action. The Sheriff is of opinion that the trustee in the case will sell to greater advantage and with less expense to all concerned than by pointing.

A curious accident happened to the steple clock on Saturday forenoon. The bellman was in the act of winding up the clock when the steel rope attached to the hour weight broke, and the weight, a ponderous piece of metal weighing upwards of 3 cwt., went crashing through the intervening floor and landed in a session room. Fortunately no one was in any of the rooms at the time.

A crew of fishermen belonging to Cross Ness had the novel experience of being tossed by a whale. The incident occurred while the crew were engaged in hauling the long lines on the off-shore fishing ground to the westward of the Lews. The boat was suddenly hoisted out of the water, receiving a violent blow which smashed part of the gunwale and upper planking.

Mr. Robert S. Stronach, whose name was prominently brought before the public in connection with the late City of Glasgow Bank in 1878, died at Kindrochat, near St. Filitias, where he had been residing with his wife and family since the beginning of June. Mr. Stronach, at the time of his arrest in October, 1878, in connection with the bank failure, though a comparatively young man, had been officially connected with the concern for years.

THE WIDOW OF THE LATE S. J. MEANY.

The following letter appears in the Dublin Freeman's Journal:— 7 Mount View Terrace, St. Luke, Cork. Sir,—Were it generally known that the widow of the deceased pastor, S. J. Meany, is not only a helpless invalid, but also without any resources save the proceeds (£8) of a local concert given on the 28th June last, I feel assured that the people of Ireland, as well as America, or wherever the Irish race is scattered, would not be appealed to in vain.

For myself, I feel writing on this matter most repugnant, but being out of employment and finding no immediate prospect of any, I am compelled in my mother's interest to give up any further reserve. The circumstances are known to the leading Nationalists in this city, but they have already undergone very great expense in receiving my father's remains and sending them on to Bonis for interment, besides the Cork Young Ireland Society having got up the concert already mentioned. Indeed, as far as Cork is concerned, our gratitude has been well earned.

Evidently there has been a misconception in America as to the position of our family, as these letters should be investigated. There are many some mixture of the tragic and the ludicrous in these doctines. Still the charge was made and he might be told the matter was irrelevant. If so, then why did Mr. Webster read this passage? According to Mr. Goschen, the enquiry into this matter was within the purview of the bill. Amid constant Parnellite

my mother's condition it will evoke a kindly Irish response, I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

THANKING GOD FOR HIS JUST

(Western Watchman) The preacher who eloped with the "belle of Halifax" has written a letter to his deserted and desolate wife in which he thanks God "for the love which has come into his life," and dogmatically asserts that "Providence has decreed that he and his darling should sometimes meet and love each other."

The Reformers, one and all, were phonemal haters. The Baptists, especially, were lascivious devils, and, like the Chinese, their brutal propensities loved to state themselves in debauching small children. The Lutheran princes, encouraged by the teachings and example of their new teachers, were actuated with but one thought, namely, to convert the women of their dominions into a race of harlots. Chastity was held in as deep ignominy in Germany in the latter half of the sixteenth century as it was in Rome during the latter days of the Empire, where it was regarded as a crime against the gods to permit a girl to remain a virgin one day after reaching puberty.

Protestantism has never yet made a distinction between pure love and the passion of lustful desire. The Church preaches universal chastity—chastity for the unmarried as well as those who are in wedlock. Lust is ungodly. It destroys the image and banishes the spirit of God from the soul, making it blind, base, grovelling, bestial. "Every man must know how to keep his vessel in sanctification and honor, not in the possession of lust like the gentiles who know not God." Protestantism is varnished heathenism.

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The cabinet of the Spanish Ministry contains two Irish names, the bearers of which are descendants of Irish patriot exiles. These Ministers are Senator Morley Prendergast, Minister of the Interior, and Lieutenant-General O'Ryan, Minister of War.

It is rumored that Sir Chas. Russell no longer holds the position of standing counsel to the Times. It is said that the special retainer given him by the Times was a thousand a year, and that Sir Chas. of the post could not have been very onerous, at least in ordinary years.

The first of thirty prosecutions for unlawful assemblies took place on the estate of Lord Caryfort, Kilmurry, near Arklow. Five children who were in bed at the time were cast out into the yard. Over 100 police and a number of Emergency men were engaged in the eviction.

The Mayor of Sligo, Mr. P. A. McHugh, has been arrested under the Coercion Act on a warrant charging him with having wrongfully and without legal authority used intimidation towards Thomas Kigallan, John Sexton, Thomas Kearney and John May, of Templeboy.

The people of Mitchellstown are about to start a fund for erecting a memorial to the late Mr. Mandeville. The initial step will be taken immediately, and promises of support have been received from various English public associations. Mrs. Mandeville continues to receive messages of deep sympathy.

During the execution of a distress warrant by a man named Cronin, assisted by four Riordan's—father, two sons and a daughter—against John Connell, of Macroom, the latter got stabbed with a pike. A sum of ten pounds and two passage tickets to America were misused after the seizure. Two of the Riordans were arrested.

On the Great Southern and Western Railway, between Prospect and Clara, on Saturday night, a prisoner named Barless, 16 years of age, who was being conveyed to Tullamore Jail under sentence of three months' imprisonment for assaulting and threatening his grandmother, jumped out of the train, and has not since been recaptured.

Mr. Gardiner and Colonel Parese, resident magistrates, held an adjourned Coercion Act Court at Murroe. Two agricultural laborers named Michael Laffan and John Mayrick were charged with assaulting Robert Wheeler, land agent. Laffan was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Mayrick to three weeks.

The application of James O'Neill, bailiff of the Kingstown estate, for £250 compensation for injuries alleged to have been received by being assaulted at Mitchellstown on Nov. 1st, came on for hearing before the county grand jury on Monday. The grand jury awarded £25 compensation, to be levied on the baronies of Condon and Clonibhonne.

The farmers who had assisted a number of others to plough up the land of Mr. Cormack, at Molehill, were sentenced to two months' hard labor under the Coercion Act at Mullinshane. Mr. Cormack's tenants had petitioned the Plan of Campaign, and having failed to obtain redress, they had taken the law into their own hands.

IRISH NEWS

(From files to July 21st.)

At the Trales Assizes on Friday, the sum of £15,000 was ordered to be levied as compensation for the burning of Kilmurry Protestant Church.

An attempt is being made to raise a subscription for the erection of a memorial statue to the late Colonel King-Harman, M.P., somewhere in the Isle of Thanet Division.

Mr. John Traynor, president of the National Teachers' Association, slipped in getting into a train at Templemore, and, rolling down an embankment, sustained some injuries.

At a Coroner's Act Court at Gort, Mr. John Keenan, shopkeeper, was sent to jail for three weeks for threatening a man named Broderick for being in the company of a man named M'Mahon.

In a conversation with a representative of the Central News Mr. F. H. O'Donnell said he would advise the Home Rule Party on no account to refer the Times charges to a judicial commission.

In reply to a question from Mr. Donald Sullivan on behalf of Mr. Sheehy, Mr. Balfour admitted that the story of the desecration of Whaley's grave at Woodford was entirely without foundation.

The Sub-Sheriff of the Co. Limerick has evicted three tenants on the Dobby estate, the property of the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, near New Pallas. Several other evictions are to follow.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Free of income tax, for the half year ended 30th ultimo. The rate thus remains unchanged.

A Parliamentary return shows that for the quarter ended June 30th the net number of agrarian offences reported to the police in Ireland was 172, of which two were murders, and eight cases of firing at the person.

In a case concerning a claim of £250 compensation made by James O'Neill, a bailiff, for injuries sustained at Mitchellstown, the applicant, who was professionally represented, stated that he had been boycotted by the attorneys.

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NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle. PRIZES - VALUE, \$50,000. A CHANCE FOR ALL!

Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches. TICKETS, \$1.00.

Next Drawing, Wednesday, August 15. Prizes Paid in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent. S. E. LEBBEVER, Secretary, 19 St. James Street.



KOENIG'S NERVETONIC OVER-WORK.

Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order, Forrester, 235 and 128 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11th, 1887. REV. E. KOENIG: Dear Sir,—I am a dutiful son of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervous prostration, and I had stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume is evidence of nervousness. I am now well, but my head would not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One bottle of your medicine removed the cause of my ailments; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. I am now well, in my house; always take some occasionally; would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will cure a great host of those over-worked nation. Yours truly, JNO. F. SCANLAN, U. S. A.

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago. Dear Sir,—I am a sufferer of nervous diseases and I have used your medicine. I am now well, and I can also obtain this medicine free of charge from your office. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Port Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

FIT'S STOPPED FREE. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to patients, if paying express charges. Dr. J. C. FITZGERALD, NERVE & SPINAL CURE. For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. Price 25c. Sold by all Druggists.

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DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA, Cholera Morbus, COLIC and CRAMPS, DIARRHCEA, DYSENTERY.

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS. IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Piles, Constipation, Bloating, Stomach, indigestion, eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE. Heavily, get Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, which also corrects all disorders of the stomach, stimulates the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

\$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE! The world's most valuable watch. A complete gold watch, with all the latest improvements, and a complete set of tools, for only \$85. This is the best bargain in America, and it is only to be had for a limited time. Write for full particulars to the watchmaker, who will send you a complete set of tools, and a complete set of instructions, for only \$85. This is the best bargain in America, and it is only to be had for a limited time. Write for full particulars to the watchmaker, who will send you a complete set of tools, and a complete set of instructions, for only \$85.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

A TEST VOICE IN THE AMERICAN SENATE YESTERDAY.

The Likelihood of its Rejection on Strict Party Lines—Senator Morgan Pleads for Amendments to the Treaty—An Interesting Debate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the Senate this afternoon the presiding officer announced the appointment of the select committee under Mr. Hoar's resolution as to the relations of commerce and business between the United States and Canada, as follows:—Senator Hoar, Allison, Hale, Dolph, Fugh, Eulis and Blodgett.

Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session. The latter motion was agreed to: yeas 24, nays 32, a strict party vote, and the fisheries treaty was taken up, the question being on Mr. Morgan's motion to postpone its further consideration till December next.

Mr. Riddleberger said that the vote just taken had settled conclusively the only question that could possibly be in controversy from this time on in reference to the treaty, and that was, that the Republican party of this country was opposed to the ratification of the treaty and that the Democratic party was in favor of it.

Mr. Hoar—That is not an answer to my question. Mr. Morgan—Perhaps not. I do not propose to answer any irrelevant questions. Mr. Everts—Suppose the treaty of 1818 was abrogated by the United States or by Great Britain, what would be the subsisting arrangement between the two countries respecting the fisheries?

Mr. Morgan—Inasmuch as ours was a perpetual renunciation of fishery rights, except as to a certain area, I judge that we should have no rights in respect to the fisheries, and that the great misfortune with the treaty of 1818.

Mr. Everts—I understood the Senator to say the other day that he was in favor of abrogating the treaty of 1818. Mr. Morgan—I said and I say now, that when a bill is brought here to abrogate the treaty of 1818 and to assert the rights which our negotiators then abandoned arising under the treaty of 1783, and which were the fruits of the revolutionary war, I would join the Senator from New York (although I know it would lead to war) in voting for and recovering our rights resulting from the revolutionary war.

Mr. Everts—Then it is worth while to fight for our revolutionary rights but not for our rights under the treaty of 1818. Mr. Morgan—It is not worth while to fight about a matter which you intend to give up. It is better to try to amend the conditions and live under them. If we have to wear a yoke let us put something soft under the collar.

Mr. Everts—In other words you would say that after the abrogation of the treaty of 1818 there would be no treaty whatever in respect to the fisheries? Mr. Morgan—My proposition is that while the statute of 1818 is on the statute books I am bound under my oath to stand up to it and execute it. I look upon that treaty as part of the supreme law of the United States, and yet I believe that treaty to be the sorest spot in our history.

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The constitution gives you no such right. It is an arrogant act of presumptuous impertinence. That is all.

Mr. Everts—I only object to your reading the text and calling it a petition. Mr. Morgan—What else is it. He read it again: "The committee cannot but hope"—It might just as well have said "pray." That is what it means. I denounce this as presumptuous. The constitution of the United States fixes our functions here, and so far as we are concerned with this treaty we have nothing to do with it except to ratify, amend or reject it.

THE 1818 TREATY CONDEMNED.

Proceeding to discuss the question in detail, and coming down to the treaty of 1818, he was asked by Mr. Hoar—Do you think that the treaty of 1818 would have been improved if it had contained a provision that the trial of our fishermen (while exercising their own rights) should be before Canadian tribunals, with the burden of the proof on our fishermen?

Mr. Morgan—I think the treaty of 1818 is greatly improved by the present negotiations.

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CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ANON, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEALTH BEFORE ALL! Diseases told at a Glance. Examination and Consultation Free. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Sundays.

Campbell's Compound Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Bourget College, Rigaud, P.Q. A.E. OPENS SEPTEMBER 1st. Classical Course; Commercial Course; Active Business and Banking Departments; Telegraphy; Short-Hand; Type-Writing; Commercial English Teachers; Penmanship and all other surrounding subjects.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE FERRIERE STREET, MONTREAL. This new Boarding School, under the direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, will open MONDAY, Sept. 3rd.

WANTED—A Female Teacher for the Municipality of the parish St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 1, County of Chateauguay, having a first diploma for English and French languages; reference required. Direct to J. L. DEROME, Sec. Treas. St. Chrysostome, P.Q., July 28, 1888.

WANTED—At St. Sophie, County of Terrebonne, P.Q., three lady teachers speaking French and English; one capable of teaching music. Salary, \$100 to \$140 a year. Address, JNO JOS. CARREY, Sec. Treas. School Commissioner.

WANTED—A Female Teacher for the Municipality of the parish St. Jean Chrysostome, No. 1, County of Chateauguay, having a first diploma for English and French languages; reference required. Direct to J. L. DEROME, Sec. Treas. St. Chrysostome, P.Q., July 28, 1888.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Its Grand Extraordinary Drawings take place Semi-Annually (June and December), and its Grand Single Number Drawings take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$100. Quarters \$50. Tenths \$20. Twentieths \$10.

REMEMBER! That the presence of Generals Bourget and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Sole Importers of the Celebrated BELL'S PATENT WATER-PROOF SAFES.

BAILEY'S COMPOUND. The Silver-Plated and GILBERT'S PATENT REFLECTOR GLASS LIGHTS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious, healthful and economical beverage which may save us many hours of doctor's bills."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Rankes Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

WANTED—Active and responsible men to represent the Wm. and John G. Mackenzie in every county in this Province. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1487 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ALLAN LINE. UNBROKEN CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

1888—Summer Arrangements—1888. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built 1200 STRAMBERS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unparpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time record.

Table listing vessels, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line. Includes vessels like Acadia, Assyrin, Aurora, Buenos Ayres, Canadian, Carthagenian, Caspian, Circassian, etc.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Montreal at 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at St. John's, Halifax, and London, and returning to Liverpool on FRIDAYS, and from Montreal at 10 o'clock on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at St. John's, Halifax, and London, and returning to Liverpool on FRIDAYS.

Table listing steamships, routes, and dates for the Liverpool Mail Line. Includes routes to St. John's, Halifax, London, and Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL EXTRA LINE. The steamers of the Liverpool Extra Line sailing from Liverpool on FRIDAYS, and from Montreal at daylight on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec at 9 a.m. on THURSDAYS, calling at St. John's, Halifax, and London, and returning to Liverpool on FRIDAYS.

Table listing steamships, routes, and dates for the Liverpool Extra Line. Includes routes to St. John's, Halifax, London, and Liverpool.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all ports in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

WANTED. Responsible parties in every Town and Country, not already represented, to sell the GOLD MEDAL WAZSLER Address, TURNER, ST. PIERRE & CO., 1487 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

WANTED—Active and responsible men to represent the Wm. and John G. Mackenzie in every county in this Province. Sole proprietors for Quebec Province, Turner, St. Pierre & Co., 1487 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

